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Vol VI No 206 24 October 1983

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REPORTS ON FIGUEIREDO'S, SENATE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH

PY211603 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpts] President Joao Figueiredo arrived in a very good mood at the Sao Paulo hospital heart institute.

The following report was released to the media at 1700: The president of the republic underwent examinations that are rountinely made on all patients who have undergoing surgery. The results reveal that the president is recuperating normally.

Concerning the health of Senator Nilo Coelho, the hospital reported that he is recuperating and he is in good condition. Therefore, he will be released from the hospital's intensive care unit by the weekend.

ARMY, AIR FORCE LIFT STATE OF READINESS

PY211405 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] The state of readiness of the Army and Air Force units stationed in Brasilia has been lifted. Federal district military sources believe that the reasons that prompted the declaration of the state of emergency have dissapeared. The sources also said that the government may lift the emergency measures within a week. Yesterday, the situation in the military units stationed in the urban sector of Brasilia was normal. Therefore, the special measures that were taken were lifted. Army headquarters reported that the emergency measures have not affected routine military activities.

General Newton Cruz, the Planalto military commander, has cancelled all his appointments, and will not accept anyone during the 60-day period in which the emergency measures of which he is in charge will remain in force.

[Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese on 20 October on page 4 reported: "Air Force and Navy units in the federal district have gone into a state of readiness, strengthening their detachments with soldiers in fatigue uniforms and carrying automatic rifles. According to a military source, these two forces have been in a state of readiness since Tuesday night."]

Measures May Be Expanded

PY220058 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 21 Oct (AFP) -- In a communique released today, General Newton Cruz, military commander of the federal district of Brasilia has forbidden all political meetings in enclosed places in Brasilia.

General Cruz, charged with enforcing the emergency measures which President Joao Figueiredo promulgated on Wednesday, has decided that the capital city can only be visited by groups of tourists or persons engaged in cultural or sports activities.

In his communique, the military commander of Brasilia indicated that all who participate in political meetings will be arrested and tried for violating the national security law which falls under the jurisdiction of military courts. Gen Cruz made it clear that the measures are not made to intimidate, but merely to prevent and to avoid the need for repressive measures.

Meanwhile, the Sole Central Organization of Workers (CUT), the Brazilian Confederation of Industry Workers, decided to suspend its call for a general strike scheduled for 25 October by officially claiming lack of ability to mobilize the workers.

However, observers believe that the decision was prompted by the fear that the government would resort to emergency measures in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Several news media, quoting sources close to the president of the nation, have indicated that two decrees implementing a state of emergency in Rio de Janiero and Sao Paulo are ready and could be promulgated in the coming days in case of social upheavels.

'No Plans' To Extend Emergency

PY221236 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] General Ruben Ludwig, chief of the Military Household of the presidency, has admitted that the government might again in the future impose the same emergency measures that are currently in force in Brasilia. This may happen, (?he noticed), if the situation at the time of the vote on Decree 2,064 is the same as when Decree 2,045 was voted upon.

Making a comparison, Ludwig said: If there were a fire in southern Sao Paulo, the fire brigade would have to go there; if there were another one in the northern area, they would also have to go there and put it out; and who puts out a fire once can do it again.

According to the general, there are no indications that the current emergency measures will be extended; in that same regard there are no plans to impose the same measures in other areas of the country.

Havana Notes Ban on Meetings

FL231527 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Brasilia -- The 60-day state of emergency has become much more severe in Brazil with the ban on indoor political meetings in the country's capital. Group trips to Brasilia have been suspended, with the exception of tourist, sports and cultural groups.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT FOR ARGENTINA -- Rio de Janiero -- Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations Inc.] President Dario Gomes reported yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that this enterprises will hand over in November the nuclear reactor vessel to the Argentine Atucha II nuclear plant. This will allow Brazil to export more heavy equipment for nuclear plants, due to Brazil's experience and capability demonstrated in this field. The reactor vessel, which is ready at the Nuclebras Heavy Equipment, Inc. [NUCLEP], represents the first export of Brazilian heavy nuclear equipment, which began to be manufactured in 1981, with the use of FRG technology. [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 83 p 24 PY]

ATTACK REPORTED AGAINST MUNICIPAL BUILDING

PY211242 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Unknown persons have attacked a building of an agency of Pudahuel municipality, Santiago. Two individuals sprayed paraffin on a building erected with light material and set it on fire; this building is the seat of the municipality's [words indistinct] social agency. One of the guards at the building became aware of the fire and put it out with an extinguisher. Carabineros reported that the fire caused moderate damage.

DEMONSTRATIONS, CLASHES REPORTED IN VALPARAISO

PY221542 Paris AFP in Spanish 1345 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Valparaiso, 22 Oct (AFP) -- University students and antigovernment maritime workers clashed with the police in this Chilean city on the Pacific Coast. The street incidents lasted from Friday night to early Saturday morning.

The authorities reported that 40 persons were arrested, 3 were injured, one police car was partially destroyed, and traffic signs and gardens were damaged. The clashes took place when the police prevented two columns of demonstrators from reaching a downtown square in this city, 130 kms from Santiago.

The dissidents chanted slogans calling for the return of democracy and the end of President Augusto Pinochet's 10-year old regime. They also demonstrated against a naval operations project called Eurosal [expansion unknown] which sets upon association among Latin American and European companies, which according to workers leaders will lead to the rise of unemployment among dock workers.

The clashes were violent and the police resorted to nightsticks, tear gas grenades, and water cannons according to eyewitnesses.

The demonstration staged by the Union of Longshoremen and Student groups had been prohibited by the regional intendant who proposed that it be held at some other location in the outskirts of the city.

Havana on Demonstrations

PA222155 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Forty people were arrested and 3 were injured on Friday when police in the Chilean city of Valparaiso broke up a demonstration by students and longshoremen demanding a return to democracy and an end to the military regime.

The city's repressive forces used nightsticks, tear gas, and water cannon to attack the demonstrators, who were also protesting a new shipping operations program known as Eurosal [expansion not given], which will increase unemployment on the docks.

It has also been reported that the Chilean Human Rights Commission has charged that repressive violence conducted during the six national protests has left a toll of 57 dead, nearly 7,000 arrested, and more than 3,000 injured.

The most recent information indicates that the National Union Coordinating Board and the National Workers Command have called for a mass antigovernment rally on Thursday. It already has the support of the opposition Peoples Democratic Movement and other organizations.

ONOFRE JARPA HOLDS TALKS WITH DEMOCRATIC SECTORS

PY230141 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Oct 83 pp A1, A12

[Excerpt] Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa yesterday held his first meeting with representatives of various political sectors which do not belong to the Democratic Alliance [AD]. The meeting was aimed at pursuing the policy of political opening launched by the government; it lasted approximately 2 and 1/2 hours, and was held in response to an invitation issued by the minister.

The meeting, held at Gabriela Mistral Hall of the Carrera Hotel, was attended by 11 persons who have held congressional posts or positions of leadership in various political parties. Among them were Radical Democrats who delivered to Minister Jarpa a draft "statute on political parties."

The following persons participated in the talks former Senator Angel Faivovich, former presidential hopeful Julio Duran, and leader Jaime Tormo representing the Radical Democratic Party; Luis Minchel, Ruben Hurtado and Sergio Recabarren, represented the National Democratic Party, PADEMA; former deputies Juan Luis Ossa and Gustavo Alessandri, represented the Civic Action Committee of the former National Party; and former senator and minister Juan de Dios Carmona, former deputy for Valparaiso Jorge Santibanez, and former Las Condes Mayor Silvia Boza de Alvarez, who belonged to the Christian Democratic Party.

At the end of the meeting, which began at 1800 and ended shortly befor 2100, Minister Jarpa explained that "it was a very interesting meeting which served to discuss various political, economic, and social aspects. From Angel Faivovich I received a draft statute on political parties, and I will receive similar drafts, which are being prepared by the other persons who were present at the meeting."

[Question] Did you discuss deadlines, especially with regard to restoring the legal status of political parties by mid-1984?

[Answer] In general, I told the people attending the meeting basically the same thing that you know about this issue.

[Question] Do the representatives with whom you met agree with your proposals in general?

[Answer] Well, I explained to them the position of the government, the things that we are doing following the instructions of the president of the nation; I provided all the information which they asked for, and at the same time I had the opportunity to listen to valuable opinions and viewpoints from people who have undeniable political knowledge and experience. This will be very useful to me.

[Question] Is it possible that some of these representatives will meet with the AD?

[Answer] I believe that here in Chile, where I am happy to say we all know each other, there is always a possibility of joining forces, but for the time being at least there are no plans to do so.

[Question] What is the difference between this round of talks and the dialogue with the AD?

[Answer] I would say that there is hardly any difference at all, because the dialogue with the AD was also held in an atmosphere where cordial feelings and similarity of objectives prevailed. Therefore, I feel that the two have been useful and I believe that we are setting a course for the future.

[Question] Former Senator Patricio Aylwin has said that this recent meeting was a dialogue among relatives?

[Answer] Well, I feel that I am a relative of all the democrats in this country and of all those who believe in Chile and democracy.

[Question] Could there be another meeting with these representatives?

[Answer] Yes, we will meet again later on.

[Question] What will your next contacts be?

[Answer] I have plans which I expect to carry out in the coming days. I will let you know about them soon.

[Question] What did your most recent interlocutors think about the idea of the AD to set up a joint commission to study the political laws?

[Answer] It is an interesting idea which could be implemented later.

[Question] Will they be invited to participate in the commission that will study political laws and in which government and opponents will participate?

[Answer] In fact, this first meeting took place on my invitation. As you can see they were asked to come and I am grateful that they chose to accept.

[Question] Are they in agreement regarding the request made to all democratic sectors to clarify their attitude toward marxism?

[Answer] This issue was not raised.

For his part, former Senator Juan de Dios Carmona, whom the group that attended the meeting appointed "coordinator", explained the invitation issued to them by pointing out that "we all have extensive political or congressional experience which is why we were called. We used to represent certain trends of opinion and we have the experience which the government feels it needs at this stage of the opening. This is required for the studies which will be conducted on political laws. At the same time the government wanted to hear our opinions about the status of the political process, the economic situation, the social situation of the nation and even on the political leadership of the country, which must be analyzed in all of its aspects."

He added: "I believe -- this is a personal opinion although it is shared by most of us who were here -- that dialogue does not belong to any single political sector but to the nation as a whole, and therefore no one has the right to suspend, sever, or put the lid on it."

He concluded by saying: "We are in favor of dialogue. As far as deadlines are concerned, it is up to each one of us. If one is willing to work and contribute his experience, everything will move faster, but the important thing is that whatever is done should be done well. We believe that that it would be feasible and prudent to have a statute on political parties next year."

ARGENTINE RADIO INTERVIEWS INTERIOR MINISTER

PY230125 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0944 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Oct (EFE) -- Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa told a local radio station that General Augusto Pinochet's administration "is currently studying the laws on the organization of political parties to achieve full democracy" in Chile.

Making a detailed account of the next steps which the Chilean military government will take, the interior minister said that the future statute on political parties, the electoral law, the voter registration lists, and the electoral court are under study, and all of them will lead to the establishment of a national congress.

Minister Jarpa made these remarks last night from Santiago in the course of a telephone interview granted to Buenos Aires Radio Splendid.

"Once all these laws are ready," he emphasized, "there will have to be a plebiscite to bring forward the date of the congressional elections."

He added that "lately I have been holding talks with political sectors and I have found 'almost all of them' well disposed toward cooperation with the studies of the above-mentioned laws in order to carry out this project."

He said that "unfortunately, there are still some grey areas, because certain democratic sectors have yet to clarify their attitude toward their involvement with the Communist Party."

He indicated: "This clarification will certainly help a great deal to move forward faster and will bring tranquillity to the Chilean people who are mainly anticommunist as a result of our experience with a government of this nature."

Jarpa also said that the latest changes in the Chilean cabinet "do not imply a change of government behavior or course of action," and explained that some of them were made for personal reasons.

He concluded by saying that he "is optimistic toward Chile's fate and the present and future of Latin America. In believe that we are all living in difficult and crucial times, but the means to overcome them are available."

BRIEFS

GOLD EXPORTS -- According to a report issued by the Chilean copper commission, gold exports have grown by 20.5 percent, surpassing $173 million in 1982. Of this amount, more than $81 million includes metallic gold and the balance gold ore and by-products. Gold exports accounted for 4.6 percent of total (?metal) exports. [Text] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Oct 83 PY]

SUBVERSIVES ATTACK FRENCH-U.S. OIL COMPANY

PA220309 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Bucaramanga -- Fifty million pesos in damage has been caused by a terrorist act perpetrated by a subversive group of the National Liberation Army [ELN] against the installations of the Dowell-Schlumberger Oil Company, a French-U.S. consortium.

The police have reported that five guerrillas, including a woman, went to the company's headquarters in the municipality of Giron, overpowered the watchman, and placed five powerful bombs. The installations of the company, which works on oil drilling projects, were partially destroyed by the explosion and the ensuing fire. The fire destroyed several warehouses, along with machinery and vehicles parked there.

Protest Against 'U.S. Aggression'

PA230026 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2132 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Bucaramanga, 22 Oct (DPA) -- Alleged guerrillas, identifying themselves as members of the self-styled National Liberation Army [ELN] of Colombia, placed bombs in the offices of a U.S.-French consortium, causing $5 million worth of damage. Four hooded and heavily armed men, along with one woman, went to the headquarters of the Dowell-Schlumberger company, located at kilometer 7 on the road from Bucaramanga to Giron, and placed six powerful explosive charges that damaged the firm's administrative offices and several vehicles.

The individuals placed the bombs in five vehicles and in the manager's office. They fled in an automobile after stealing four long-range radiotelephones, a slide projector, two telephones, and three typewriters. Important documents were also missing following the blast. The ELN guerrillas scattered the company's papers and books throughout a number of offices. The walls were painted with slogans explaining the reason for the attack. According to the guerrillas, the action was a sign of "international solidarity against U.S. aggression in Central America."

The same guerrilla group conducted other attacks, of lesser intensity, a little over 2 months ago against companies directly linked to the United States.

WORKERS AGREE TO LEAVE SPANISH VICE CONSULATE

PA220411 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0247 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Medellin, 21 Oct -- The nine former workers of the Fabricato textile company who took over the Spanish Vice Consulate in this city last Thursday today abandoned the premises.

The decision was made after an agreement was signed with Juan Felipe Gaviria, the mayor of Medellin, which stated that the Fabricato board of directors would study the possibility of rehiring the workers, who had been fired after a general strike. They also obtained promises of an interview with Labor and Social Security Minister Guillermo Alberto Gonzalez for next Monday, and of a halt to any possibility of a military occupation of the textile company's installations and of the town of Bello, where it is located. With his presence, Mayor Gaviria guaranteed the peaceful departure of the fired workers from the vice consulate, whose premises include the personal office of Spanish Vice Consul Juan Susaeta Ogueta.

PRESIDENT 'DOES NOT FORESEE' INVASION OF GRENADA

PA230413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0009 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Caracas, 22 Oct (EFE) -- Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins today denied that Venezuela will reinforce the military units which the United States has deployed near the island of Grenada.

President Herrera, who is currently in the eastern Venezuelan town of Cumana, added that his country "does not foresee any invasion of Grenada or any other neighboring state, although we are watching the situation, because it is a source of concern for the entire Caribbean."

The president announced that a Venezuelan mission has left for Trinidad to observe the Caricom meeting being held on that island today. The purpose of the gathering is to discuss the situation following the events in Grenada. He noted that the mission includes Ambassador Enrique Aristeguieta and Margarita Palacios, the president's special commissioner for foreign policy. President Herrera added that he will be in constant touch with the two envoys in order to learn the position of the Caricom governments regarding the recent bloody events and the new government of the small Caribbean island.

Despite Grenada's proximity to the Venezuelan coast -- about 190 km away -- there have been no reports of Venezuelan naval units being placed on alert.

COPEI OFFICIAL ANALYZES BISHOP'S DEATH

PA210501 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2202 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Caracas, 20 Oct (EFE) -- For COPEI, the party in power in Venezuela, the incidents in Grenada and the death of that country's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, alter the geopolitical situation of the region. COPEI international relations director Juan Jose Monsant today told EFE that Venezuela is concerned over developments in Grenada, particularly over the way they have occurred, with the death of Maurice Bishop and three of his ministers, and possibly two others who have disappeared. "We must not overlook the fact, based on what has happened, of an internal struggle in the New Jewel Movement," Monsant pointed out. It could have been a totalitarian Marxist reaction to the liberalization carried out by Bishop in recent months, he added.

Monsant said that assassinations must be condemned by all means, and expressed his concern over the violation of basic human rights that could be taking place on the island. He added that in a civil war no one wins, and that due to Grenada's proximity to the Venezuelan coast, a little over 90 miles away, "we must be on the alert for future developments."

After mentioning the fact that a 24-hour curfew has been decreed by the Army, and that communications have been suspended with the rest of the world, Monsant said that today no country can turn its back on its neighbors, unless it pursues something contrary to pluralism and a democratic political concept.

REPORTAGE ON ANTI-IMPERIALIST TRIBUNAL MEETING

Cordova Rivas Opening Address

PA200235 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Address by Nicaraguan Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas at the opening ceremony of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, on 17 October at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua; carried out by the "Face the People" program -- recorded]

[Excerpts] These are no longer the days when Knox sent notes to oust the president here in Nicaragua. These are no longer the days of the interventions of U.S. ambassadors, who removed governments merely by giving a sign. These are no longer the days of the navies; of the threats of the empire; of the delegates from the State Department who came to fix these countries by way of the colonial ministry, the OAS, and straighten out our countries' affairs.

The Thomas Enders, the Motleys, the Kissingers come to Nicaragua to bare their teeth at us, but they must realize that our people are accustomed to fighting for their independence and sovereignty and that our anti-imperialist people will knock out their teeth.

We will write the most beautiful page in the history of our country, and will never again allow ourselves to be dominated by any empire, regardless of its size, its threats, or the destructive economic measures it may impose on us.

It is true, gentlemen, that we don't have a large Air Force or Army, but it is also true that we have a large number of rifles and an enormous heart to destroy our enemy, or destroy ourselves if necessary. [applause]

These are not lyrical or romantic words. These are true and historic words, and we have as an example the sister people of Cuba, who 23 years ago were told that Cuba was going to be invaded, subjugated, destroyed; but Cuba is still there as an example for Nicaragua! [applause]

Besides having all these rifles, which we will distribute among all our people... [changes thought] because very few governments can dare do what the FSLN revolutionary government can do -- give all the weapons to the people for their defense -- because other governments fear these weapons could be used against them; however, when we give weapons to our people, we know they will be used against the imperialists.

It is not a question of making imperialism understand that what we have here is a so-called communist Marxist-Leninist government. Rather, it is that the people's Sandinist Revolutionary Government is not following imperialism's dictates, that the revolution is not submitting to Washington's policy, because strange as it may seem, if we declared ourselves a Marxist-Leninist communist country but at the same time stayed under imperialism's sphere of influence and followed its orders, this country would be allowed to exist as a Marxist-Leninist country. However, because of our dignity, our Nicaraguan and Latin American honor, we will never submit to imperialism's orders.

Nicaragua has demonstrated that it wants peace by accepting the Contadora Group and its 21 points. Nicaragua has shown that it wants peace by complying with the UN mandates. Nicaragua needs peace for its reconstruction. But we cannot continue accepting U.S. hypocrisy when they believe and say that we have not proven our intentions with facts. To them, to show our intentions of peace and our desire to maintain peace is to kneel before them, and this we will never do.

Cerna Address

PA192012 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2331 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Speech by Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, official in charge of the Nicaraguan State Security Office, at the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America's meeting for peace and against imperialist intervention in Central America, at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] We cannot say that the CIA intervene in only one aspect. We have to speak of a series of operatons to destroy the Sandinist revolution. These operations include the financing and organization of groups of guardsmen abroad, diversionary tactics, and the creation of supply, food, transportation, and health service problems. We wouldn't say this if we weren't certain these operations were being carried out by individuals connected with known CIA officials. Therefore, it is not strange to us that Richard Smith, to cite an example, who used to be in chage of reactionary parties here, is now a key official looking after Somozist guardsmen in Honduras.

We knew about the cruelty of the CIA and U.S. imperialism, but we began to experience it more vividly when the CIA began using C-4 explosives and the planes that it used in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba, and other countries against us. The use of these explosives and planes increased in Nicaragua after March 1983, when the activity rose to impressive levels, which have been constantly rising. We can cite as an example the activity of 6 September 1983, when we found diving equipment near Paso Caballos Bridge. This equipment allows divers to remain submerged for 9 hours. On 8 September, 2 days later, those counterrevolutionary groups destroyed the buoys used by ships at Sandino Port.

This story began in late 1982 when the CIA signed a contract with Osvaldo Villegas, a known Argentine criminal, to stage operations against vital Nicaraguan economic targets on the coasts in order to paralyze the country's economy. Villegas, who moves about freely in Honduras and Costa Rica and is one of a group of 18 Argentine advisers, went to Panama and Miami to look for equipment for this type of operation. He even hired a group of mercenaries made up of Cuban worms and Argentines to train for this activity and carry out the plans. These advisers directed several training exercises in the Fonseca Gulf and Honduras in early 1983. They were not pleased with the results of these exercises, called Diver Operation, so the Americans decided to direct their own exercises on Rotan Island in the Atlantic near Punta Castilla, with a U.S. fleet standing by. They are conducting several exercises and are training some Nicaraguans, one of whom we captured. This training is primarily directed at the destruction of Port Corinto, Port Sandino, the Paso Caballo Bridge, and the fuel tanks in Ports Corinto and Sandino, as well as the destruction of commerical and noncommercial ships approaching Nicaragua.

FMLN-FDR Leader Samayoa

PA191626 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] FMLN-FDR leader Salvador Samayoa has said that the U.S. Government policy has been defeated. Analyzing the measures the U.S. Government has implemented to impose its will on the Central American countries, Samayoa pointed out that these maneuvers have been unsuccessful.

Samayoa delivered a speech entitled "Central America: Priority Target of the Imperialist Aggression," during the second session of the solemn meeting of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America [TANA] in the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center yesterday.

The FMLN-FDR leader pointed out that among those defeated maneuvers by Reagan were the creation of the so-called Central American Democratic Community and the Forum for Peace and Democracy, which were failures in the U.S. Administration policy, he concluded.

Juan Bosch Speech

FL191531 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] The Reagan administration is spending $1 million daily to finance the genocide of the Salvadoran people, and today has no less than 300 overt or covert advisers in that Central American nation. The statement was made by Salvador Samayoa, member of the politico-diplomatic commission of El Salvador's FMLN-FDR.

Samayoa made a speech at a hearing of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America in Managua, Nicaragua. The Salvadoran leader added that Washington has transformed Honduras into a U.S. military base where, in addition to the 5,000 Marines stationed there, there is a military infrastructure which threatens the region's stability.

Another important speech made yesterday was the one delivered by former Dominican President Juan Bosch, who reiterated his solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the United States and its allies.

Captured Somozist's Statements

FL192100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- A former officer of the Somozist guard who was recently captured by authorities of the Sandinist government stated today that he was paid a salary by the Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] to fight against the Nicaraguan revolution.

Wilfredo Gutierrez, who was captured 15 days ago after the Sandinists shot down a DC-3 aircraft of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces [FDN], told the delegates to the conference of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America that he received $700 monthly from the CIA to transport supplies to counterrevolutionaries in the country.

The DC-3 aircraft, which had a crew of 7 FDN members, was attempting to drop about 4,000 pounds of diverse articles to a group which had gone into the Nicaraguan mountains 4 months ago after crossing the Honduran border, according to official reports.

In the meanwhile, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega reported that 54 anti-Sandinists were killed in combat last weekend in the Departments of Zelaya, located on the north Atlantic, Rio San Juan, located on the border with Costa Rica, and Matagalpa, in central Nicaragua.

Internationalist Brigade Created

FL201323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The solemn audience of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of ur America has reached agreement in creating the Simon Bolivar Internationalist Brigade to fight together with the Nicaraguan people against the aggression it is enduring.

The resolution was approved during the final session of the meeting held in the Nicaraguan capital. The document calls on all the revolutionaries of the continent to join the brigade, which has already been joined by well-known personalities of Latin America.

At the same time, it was agreed to conduct an intense campaign in countries in the region aimed at revealing the truth about the Nicaraguan reality, which has been distorted by the information transnationals.

Former Dominican President Juan Bosch stated in Managua that the Kissinger commission was created by the Ronald Reagan administration to mislead the U.S. people on the White House's intentions in Central America. Referring to the Kissinger commission's results, he said a 6 or 7-day tour of all area countries constitutes a lack of respect for the region's peoples. It is impossible for anyone to come up with answers to the problems with stops of just a few hours in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica, he added, and stressed: No one who has a brain can believe that the Kissinger commission has made the tour following an earnest plan or anything of that sort.

In his press conference after attending the sessions of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, Bosch also referred to the Simon Bolivar Internationalist Brigade, whose creation he had proposed. After pointing out that the brigade should not be taken as merely military aid to Nicaragua, he stressed it should represent all that Latin American can give to the struggle for respect for the sovereignty of the continent's nation.

Resolution Issued; Meeting Adjourns

PA201705 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The unanimous rejection of the criminal policy against the Latin American peoples by the U.S. Government, the installation of military bases in Honduras, and the campaign of sabotage, terror, and blackmail against the Sandinist revolution is included in the resolution of the solemn hearing of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, which concluded last night following 3 days of deliberations.

The adjournment ceremony took place at the Gonzalez theater in Managua in the presence of Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, former Dominican President Juan Bosch, Dr Guillermo Toriello, reelected president of TANA, and Rafael (Cantell), who received the Liberators and Heroes of America Award.

TANA agreed to strengthen the Simon Bolivar Brigade, whose members will come to Nicaragua to join our people in their fight against the Yankee Marines in the event of an invasion.

Over 400 TANA delegates attending the solemn hearing agreed that the principal enemy of the peoples of Latin America and the world is the U.S. Government. Finally, the TANA delegates committed themselves to promoting an open war in their countries against U.S. imperialism, which threatens world peace.

Havana Highlights Final Resolution

PA210505 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] The solemn hearing of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, has ended in Managua with the approval of a final resolution condemning the U.S. Government's attempts to destroy the Sandinist Revolution, drown the Salvadoran insurgency movement, and impose its domain over the Central American region.

The document demands the immediate withdrawal of U.S. naval, air, and ground forces from Central America, and repudiates the use of Costa Rican territory to launch attacks on Nicaragua. The document adds that there is an increasingly dangerous escalation of attacks on Nicaragua, which demands militant solidarity from TANA members, from all the democratic and progressive forces of the world, and from international organizations.

The resolution notes that Washington's intervention in Central America can be clearly seen in naval maneuvers of unusual duration and scope being carried out off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the threatening ground military exercises in Honduras. The document adds that the recruiting, organization, financing, equipping, supplying, and hiring of thousands of former Somozist soldiers, counterrevolutionaries, and displaced elements are part of the U.S. escalation in an attempt to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

TANA's final resolution states that Washington has in fact rejected the efforts of the Contadora Group countries, which are trying to find negotiated solutions for the conflicts in the region.

NINTH CONTADORA GROUP MEETING HELD IN PANAMA

Ministers Meet Ambassadors

PA230115 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The Contadora Group met today with the Colombian, Panamanian, Venezuelan, and Mexican ambassadors accredited to the countries of Central America. It instructed them to act in a coordinated manner and to promote the agreements included in the Document of Objectives that has been ratified by the governments of the region.

Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Velasco Zambrano, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, and Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega first met separately with their respective ambassadors accredited to the five Central American nations in order to receive updated reports on the region's political crisis. In a meeting held this afternoon in the Washington Room of Panama's Hilton Hotel, the Contadora Group foreign ministers reviewed the work of the technical committee that is preparing the documents for the next conference with the Central American foreign ministers, scheduled for November. This latest round of working meetings involving the Contadora Group seeks to lay the legal foundations for a possible peace agreement in Central America.

Meeting Ends; Bulletin Released

PA230136 Paris AFP in Spanish 0109 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Panama City, 22 Oct (AFP) -- At the end of the Contadora Group's ninth meeting here tonight, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela expressed their belief that it is "absolutely necessary to speed up the diplomatic negotiating process in view of the military escalation."

In a news bulletin released to the press, the four foreign ministers -- who declined comment -- urged "the area governments to comply with the commitments made under the Document of Objectives" and asked "other states with interests and ties in the region to refrain from any action that might hinder the peace efforts." The bulletin adds that during today's meeting, the ministers "worked on drafting the legal instruments that will be analyzed during the fifth joint meeting with the Central American foreign ministers," which is scheduled for next month.

Nevertheless, the document which the Contadora ministers discussed and analyzed today was not released, and newsmen were told that it must first be shown to the Central American heads of state for ratification.

Havana Reports Statement

PA232021 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] The foreign ministers of the four countries that comprise the Contadora Group have issued a statement in Panama City noting that important and encouraging advances have been made in their negotiations. They also noted, however, that dangerous armed incidents, acts of sabotage and terrorism, and other destablizing actions are still going on.

The foreign ministers of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia and Panama urged the Central American governments to honor the commitment undertaken in the Contadora Document of Objectives, while also urging the international community to exert political influence to eliminate the danger of war in Central America.

This declaration was issued at the conclusion of 2 days of intense meetings, the goal of which was to prepare working documents that can facilitate progress in the efforts to honor the commitments contained in the Document of Objectives signed by the Contadora Group and the Central American foreign ministers and later ratified by the region's heads of government.

Text of Bulletin

PA232015 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1930 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Panama City, 23 Oct (DPA) -- After concluding their deliberations, the Contadora Group released the following informative bulletin:

"The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries met on 21 and 22 October in Panama City to prepare the working documents that will facilitate advancement in the development of the commitments put forth in the Document of Objectives, adopted at the fourth joint meeting of the Central American countries and ratified recently by the heads of state of the countries of the region.

"During the course of the meeting, in conformity with the provisions of the final paragraph of the Document of Objectives, work was carried out to prepare the legal documents that will be studied at the ninth joint meeting of Central American foreign ministers scheduled for the month of November.

"It was also deemed advisable to convoke the diplomatic representatives of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama to the governments of the Central American countries, the United Nations, and the OAS for the purpose of exchanging views on the Central American situation and coordinating diplomatic actions to promote peace efforts and the dissemination of the principles and objectives that orient these efforts.

"The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group examined the developments taking place in the region, confirming with deep concern that although there has been substantial advancement and progress in the diplomatic field, exemplified by the unanimous adoption of the Document of Objectives, there have also been events that have caused the regional situation to deteriorate further.

"The armed incidents have increased in scope and intensity, as have the acts of terrorism and sabotage, the destabilizing actions, the accusations and mutual recriminations, and the arms traffic.

"The processes of democratization and efforts toward national reconciliation have been weakened or interrupted. Human rights violations have multiplied and foreign interference, particularly in the military field, has increased dangerously.

"In light of this critical situation, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela deemed it indispensable to accelerate the process of diplomatic negotiation in the face of the warlike escalation. They appealed to the governments of the area to fulfill their commitments as put forth in the Document of Objectives, and called on other states with interests and ties in the region to abstain from carrying out actions that obstruct the peace efforts, and on the international community to exercise all its political influence to overcome the threat of war in the Central American isthmus."

Colombian Minister Comments

PA240057 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Contadora Group foreign ministers ended their most recent round of talks yesterday. On that occasion, they also met with their respective ambassadors. At the close of the meeting, Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo spoke to the press:

[Begin Lloreda recording] The meeting ended in a satisfactory manner. We made a thorough analysis of the Central American situation. The observations of the Contadora Group are contained in a bulletin in which we note our countries' concern regarding the general development of the situation. [end recording]

When asked how many additional meetings will be required to end the Central American conflict, the Colombian foreign minister added:

[Begin recording] [Lloreda] We will hold as many meetings as necessary. We will continue to work actively on this process as long as we have the support of the five Central American countries, as long as they wish to participate. No time limit has been placed on our efforts. As I said earlier, our attention is directed toward some problems which are urgent and require rapid action, and toward others which require medium-term solutions. We always bear one thing in mind: To the extent that Central America can be saved, there will be stability, development, and social justice in Latin America. Similarly, to the extent that it is involved in irreparable conflicts, the entire continent will be affected.

[Unidentified questioner] What opinions were expressed concerning Nicaragua's most recent peace proposal?

[Lloreda] For us, the basic document is the Document of Objectives. The other proposals, such as the one you mentioned, are very valuable contributions that we will consider when we draw up our plans. In addition to the Nicaraguan proposal, we have begun to receive other suggestions. Within the next few days we will have a complete picture of opinion in the five Central American countries. We have received the proposals made by Nicaragua with interest and great attention, since they are a contribution to the process we have begun. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

STONE, FMLN-FDR LEADERS TO MEET IN SAN JOSE

PA230342 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0047 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 22 Oct (DPA) -- Richard Stone, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, will meet with high-ranking Salvadoran guerrilla leaders in San Jose next week. Official sources state that President Luis Alberto Monge has received a message from the leaders of the FMLN and FDR concerning the new meeting.

The Costa Rican president has notified the U.S. Government, and it has been agreed to hold the new meeting in San Jose, where leaders of the FMLN and FDR met with Stone 6 weeks ago under the auspices of President Monge.

GOVERNMENT DENIES MONGE-D'ESCOTO MEETING

PA211638 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] In response to a news agency report datelined Managua stating that President Luis Alberto Monge met with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal Soto has stated:

[Begin recording] [Berrocal Soto] This report is totally false. At no time during the several hours President Monge spent in Mexico City, at the invitation of President De la Madrid, did a meeting such as that which was reported in the Managua dispatch take place.

The report is absolutely false, and in my capacity as minister of the presidency and in this instance as President Monge's official spokesman, I flatly deny that such a meeting took place.

[Unidentified announcer] Do you feel that this report is geared toward continuing the campaign of defamation initiated by Nicaragua?

[Berrocal Soto] It would be somewhat difficult to affirm that. The news dispatch does not attribute the report to any ranking member of the Nicaraguan Government. It is a press agency report stating that reliable sources close to the Nicaraguan Government or the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, therefore, it is difficult to make a judgment. In any case, the Costa Rican Government wishes to flatly deny the report, which was disseminated around the world by a news agency. [end recording]

HONDURANS WARN OF NICARAGUAN ATTACK 'IN NOVEMBER'

PA230225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] San Jose, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Under absolute secrecy, members of the Honduran General Staff met last night and today at noon with the Costa Rican security minister, his deputy, and the deputy government minister.

Nevertheless, it has been learned that Colonel David E. Huezo, a member of the Honduran General Staff, and Carlos F. Lopez, a representative of President Roberto Suazo Cordova, made their unscheduled trip to alert Costa Rica to the danger that Nicaragua will launch an attack on the Honduran Army in an effort to internationalize the armed conflict.

Huezo and Lopez arrived in San Jose last night and were welcomed by Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos and Civil Guard Commander Oscar Vidal. They immediately held a closed-door meeting that lasted nearly an hour.

At noon, Huezo and Lopez held a lengthy meeting with Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano, Deputy Security Minister Campos, and Deputy Government Minister Enrique Chacon. It has been learned that the visitors noted the existence of well-founded indications that Nicaragua will invade Honduras in November.

Huezo and Lopez arrived in San Jose from Panama. The reason for their visit to Panama, however, has not been reported.

GUATEMALA

ROVING ENVOY REPORTS ON MISSION TO WASHINGTON

PA221945 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Roving Guatemalan Ambassador Federico Fahsen recently reported after returning from his third mission abroad that he asked the U.S. State Department to fulfill the U.S. commitment to give our country economic assistance. Fahsen said that he spent 3 days in Washington, the U.S. capital, where he met with the assistant secretaries of state [not further identified] and explained to them the status of human rights in Guatemala, in addition to asking for economic aid.

The roving ambassador said that he stressed in his meetings with the assistant secretaries of state that it is necessary that the United States fulfill its agreement to grant economic assistance to Guatemala.

On returning from his third mission abroad -- to the United States, in this case -- Fahsen expressed surprise at the substantial amount of money that the guerrillas invest to discredit Guatemala in the United States. He also said that he met with a group of U.S. congressmen and senators while in Washington.

MEJIA DISCUSSES MEETING WITH KISSINGER GROUP

PA211930 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2138 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores today declared that Guatemala did not seek any "gifts" from the U.S. Bipartisan Commission for Central America, just "a little understanding."

Shortly before leaving on a working tour of Guatemala's interior, Mejia Victores told the press about his conversations with the U.S. group led by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The head of state said that during the commission's visit to the country, "they were only told about how Guatemala is working on its own development." "We did not ask for aid of any sort. We wanted them to understand us and to grant us credit through financial institutions," he added.

However, he explained that "Guatemala did not ask for any gifts; only for facilities in accordance with our potential."

MEJIA VICTORES APPOINTS NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

PA220201 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1832 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores today appointed Colonel Rodolfo Lobos Zamora as the new chief of the Army General Staff, to replace General Hector Lopez Fuentes.

The appointment was confirmed to ACAN-EFE by Colonel Francisco Edgar Djalma Dominguez, the official Army spokesman, who said that Col Lobos Zamora will take office today.

Lobos Zamora was formerly commander of the "Mariscal Zavala" military brigade, stationed in Guatemala City.

Gen Lopez Fuentes was one of the principal figures in the 8 August coup that toppled General Efrain Rios Montt and brought Gen Oscar Mejia Victores to power.

The Army spokesman told ACAN-EFE that Gen Lopez Fuentes' replacement does not stem from "internal rivalries" in the Army, as claimed by local press reports.

"I believe it would be a bad thing if it were due to internal struggles in the Army. I feel that Guatemala must understand that the country's stability depends on unity within the Army," Djalma added.

However, the replacement leaves Gen Mejia Victores as the only Army general on active military duty. The spokesman gave no reason for the change in the general staff, nor did he mention what position Gen Lopez Fuentes now holds.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES DEFENSE TREATY WITH U.S.

PA221657 Paris AFP in Spanish 2113 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Oct (AFP) -- The Honduran Government has proposed the creation of a "special bilateral treaty of mutual defense with the United States," after acknowledging that Honduras has become an area that is part of "the cold war" or of "the direct confrontation" between East and West.

Honduras also proposed to the United States "a short-term political-military solution" in Central America, pointing out that "Nicaragua must promptly revert to a democratic status." These proposals were made in a document presented by President Roberto Suazo to the U.S. bipartisan commission headed by Henry Kissinger, during his visit to Tegucigalpa last Friday.

The government maintains that Honduras' stability "has become a special element of U.S. security in the region," since it is "a barrier in the face of escalating communism."

At the same time, the government states that if its financial needs -- involving $2.5 billion -- are not met within the next 3 years, "instead of being a bulwark for the defense of democracy, Honduras could become another country in the Central American region in which conflicts originate."

The Honduran Government also demanded -- for a long- and short-term development strategy -- $10 billion, which would include investments and technical cooperation for the 12 years following 1988.

The Honduran president added that because the country is an area that is already part of the cold war, or of the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, security measures, especially those that are implemented in an attempt to face "the Sandinist government's threat, are absorbing resources that, under other circumstances, would be used to promote the development and the well-being of the Honduran people."

Honduras' central position on the isthmus, and its characteristics as a democratic and ideologically homogenous nation, the government pointed out, "give it a central position in the dissemination of political decisions within the regional framework."

In this regard, the document affirms "with absolute certainty" that El Salvador and Guatemala would now be communist if Honduras were currently in the position of the Nicaraguan Government.

With this statement, the government explained that "its request for the strengthening of Central America, with preference and priority for Honduras, is made not because we consider Honduras the strongest country, but because it is the key to stability."

Meanwhile, the government urged the United States to "lift the restrictions on military assistance" which burden Guatemala.

The Honduran authorities stated, also regarding the field of security, that "solution of the economic crisis is feasible on a long-term basis, but it is not likely to be achieved without a long-term political-military solution."

In "the short term, the joint effort to eliminate the strong factors that cause tension in Central America should be considered. Nicaragua should, in the short term, restore democracy."

The government subsequently pointed out that the path of direct dialogue for peaceful solutions -- within the framework of the Contadora Group -- and the economic and social pressures brought to bear, "seem ineffectual in securing the basic objective of peace, which is the ultimate goal of the U.S. desire to restore democracy in Nicaragua."

If this is true, the government added, "the only benefit would be to reveal to the international community the fact that Nicaragua does not desire a peaceful solution, and that it is definitely aligned with the communist bloc."

In the face of the military imbalance with the Sandinist forces -- 130,000 men, according to the document -- the government "plans to advise the formation of Armed Forces of quality and not of quantity, because it is aware that the resources of the state should preferably be channeled to the economic-social development sector."

The National Security Council -- comprised of the president, a few secretaries of state, and leading Armed Forces officers -- proposed to the Kissinger Commission the creation of "a special bilateral treaty of mutual defense with the United States, similar to the U.S. agreement with South Korea, in which the conditions for payment of aid for security would be part between the United States and Honduras." [sentence as received]

The terms of the agreement, the Honduran Government stated, would be as follows:

"1. Improved payment conditions -- lower interest, extended payments, and grace periods.

"2. Negotiations for the establishment of joint air and naval bases.

"3. Reduction of the restrictions on the employment of U.S. forces, which would allow more joint exercises and training.

"4. A substantial increase in the training of the Honduran Armed Forces, at a reduced cost to improve our capacity for self-defense.

"This agreement should allow the Honduran Armed Forces to always have the capability of air, land, and sea control, in view of the expected growth of the Sandinist Armed Forces or the possible emergence of a new threat for the Central American area."

TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS BY NICARAGUA PROTESTED

PAZ20102 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1823 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today sent its third protest note in a week to the Nicaraguan Government "for territorial violations by the Sandinist People's Army (EPS)."

The protest, signed by Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica, and addressed to his Nicaraguan colleague Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, claims that at 2200 Sunday, 9 October, "Sandinist elements captured two Honduran fishermen."

The note adds that the fishermen were on the Honduran Island of Guapinoles, and that "they were taken to the Nicaraguan post of Potosi, where they were subjected to abuse and humiliation and interrogated about the alleged existence of forces opposed to the Managua regime."

Paz Barnica adds that on the same night at 2300, "approximately 80 troops of the Sandinist Army, traveling in four motorboats, entered Honduran territory as far as Guapinoles Island."

The Sandinists landed on the Honduran island and searched it until dawn on Monday, when they decided to leave, according to the Honduran Government report.

The Honduran protest note adds that when the Sandinists retreated from Honduran territory, they opened fire on the Condega naval post.

Both incidents took place in the Gulf of Fonseca, in the Pacific Ocean. The waters of then Gulf of Fonseca are shared by Honduas, Nicaragua, and El Salvador.

Foreign Minister Paz Barnica said that "the incident is very serious because it constitutes a clear violation of Honduran territory and a disregard of the principle of respect for the border of other states and the nonintervention principle which that government claims to uphold."

The head of Honduran foreign policy reiterates to his Nicaraguan colleague "methods of intimidation and terror cannot help the realization of peace in Central America."

He also notes that "your illustrious government must stop these acts of aggression which create such a poor international image, and accept once and for all the original negotiations proposed by the Contadora Group."

NICARAGUA

PUERTO CABEZAS ATTACKED BY COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

PA211838 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 21 Oct (AFP) -- A counterrevolutionary commando group this morning attacked the main installations of Puerto Cabezas, the principal Nicaraguan port on the Atlantic, 400 km northeast of Managua, in an operation that left a toll of several dead, according to unofficial reports.

The operation was carried out from a fast-moving motor boat, similar to that used in the Corinto port sabotage act last week on the Pacific coast.

Early official reports said that at the time of the attack on Puerto Cabezas, some 100 km south of the Honduran border, a boat was unloading merchandise.

The action was admitted officially, but the Ministry of Defense refused to release details of the attack on this city on the Caribbean, which has been one of the main military targets of the anti-Sandinists.

Further on Attack

PA220253 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0134 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Report by Luis Cabrera]

[Excerpts] A new counterrevolutionary action aimed at attacking military, civilian, and economic targets occurred last night in Puerto Cabezas. Last night at 2050, a speedboat traveling from the south to the north fired on the port, trying to destroy the fuel tanks and a Panamanian-flag ship that was unloading sacks of flour for our people's consumption.

The dead companero [words indistinct] 24-year-old Pedro Cristobal Garcia. Two women and a 14-month-old child were also killed. We have also learned that since 30 September, more than 200 casualties have been inflicted on the counterrevolutionary groups in the northern Zelaya area. Fifteen Sandinist People's Army soldiers have also been killed and 35 wounded.

MISURASATA Claims Credit

PA211937 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1845 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A spokesman for the Indian opposition group MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity] of Nicaragua told ACAN-EFE here today that its fighters last night destroyed the Puerto Cabezas pier, on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, for the third time.

The source pointed out that two fishing vessels and a larger ship were severely damaged, and would probably sink at any moment.

The rebel informant neither revealed the names of the damaged vessels nor gave details on casualties inflicted on the defense forces at Puerto Cabezas or casualties suffered by the commandos, "because military actions were still underway in the area."

He reported several instances of combat with Sandinist forces in the Puerto Cabezas districts of "Sandy Bay," "El Cocal," "El Muelle," and "Muyul Tawan."

The MISURASATA spokesman specified that the Indian commandos are in control of two-thirds of the territory around Puerto Cabezas.

ORTEGA REPORTS ATTACK ON MOMOTOMBO PLANT

PA222315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1441 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Managua, 22 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, reported today, Saturday, that an unidentified airplane strafed the Momotombo geothermal complex last night. The plant, located 60 km west of this capital, apparently suffered no damage.

The air raid took place at 2100 (0300 GMT) on Friday. The plane attempted to machinegun the facility several times, but was repelled by forces guarding the complex. Daniel Ortega announced that the attack on the plant, which produces electricity by using volcanic heat, is part of a CIA plan to sabotage the Nicaraguan economy.

The geothermal station was inaugurated some months ago by Ortega himself. On that occasion, he revealed that the country's security services had discovered the counter-revolutionaries' intention to attack that economic objective.

AMBASSADOR SAYS U.S. HAS NOT REJECTED PROPOSAL

PA220357 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] In view of dispatches from Washington stating that the peace proposals made by the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government have been rejected by the Reagan government, the Revolution Newscast contacted companero Antonio Jarquin, our ambassador in Washington, via telephone. Here is his statement:

[Begin recording] We have learned that a White House spokesman today said that the proposal, according to the State Department, was not enough, but that they were still studying it and would continue studying it. As you can see, this is not a rejection, and we cannot speak of a rejection. This is as much as we know.

The meeting with State Department officials was held in an atmosphere that I would describe as cordial, and there was no tension; therefore, at this moment, I could not say that the U.S. Government has rejected the Nicaraguan proposal. [end recording]

D'ESCOTO REPORTEDLY MET MONGE IN MEXICO

PA211549 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1842 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 20 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto travelled to Mexico to meet with President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico and President Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica.

According to reports that reliable sources provided in Managua, President de la Madrid proposed the meeting and asked the Nicaraguan Government Junta to send a ranking official to Mexico. The same source says that Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega selected D'Escoto to meet with the presidents of Mexico and Costa Rica in the Mexican capital.

The goal of President de la Madrid's tripartite meeting was to reconcile the stands taken by the San Jose and Managua governments, taking advantage of Luis Alberto Monge's visit to Mexico City.

Until now, the meeting among the three statesmen has not been made public. In fact, officials from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry expressed surprise when questioned about the foreign minister's trip to Mexico.

Aldo Diaz, the foreign ministry's director for bilateral affairs, only said that Foreign Minister D'Escoto is out of the country, in reply to questions by ACAN-EFE.

Though Diaz said that he could not provide more information on the subject, other ministry sources said that the minister left Nicaragua on Sunday, 16 Ocotber, and is probably in the United States by now. Nevertheless, our sources said that the meeting between the two presidents and Foreign Minister D'Escoto took place on Monday, 17 October.

JUNTA DECLARES MOURNING ON BISHOP'S DEATH

PA221301 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction yesterday decreed 3 days of national mourning for the death of Companero Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the sister Republic of Grenada. At the same time, it demanded an exhaustive investigation into the circumstances under which the Caribbean revolutionary leader died.

CONSERVATIVES 'QUESTION' GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PA202033 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] While the representatives of mass organizations and political parties discussed the current national emergency situation affecting the country, the delegates of the Democratic Coordinating Board before the State Council questioned the policy of the revolutionary government, somewhat justifying the U.S. intervention.

The debate took place yesterday at the 19th session of the State Council as a response by the co-legislative branch in the face of an imminent invasion of our country.

The representative of the Democratic Conservative Party, Felix Pedro Espinoza, condemning the U.S. aggression, paradoxically accused the revolutionary government's policy of provoking the invasion of Nicaragua.

Espinoza's shameless attitude was condemned by the representatives of all labor and political organizations before the State Council, who expressed their full support for the measures taken by the Nicaraguan Government.

Julio Ramon Garcia, of the Social Christian Party, voiced concern over the temporary suspension of the activities of the electoral committees, disregarding the present crisis. Then, to show that the current national emergency situation is of no concern to them, the members of the Social Christian and Democratic Conservative Parties decided to withdraw from yesterday's session.

BEIRUT EXPLOSIONS, CASUALTIES REPORTED

PA232101 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] According to reports from Beirut, two big explosions on Sunday destroyed the general headquarters of the French and U.S. troops that form part of the multinational force.

According to the reports, the first explosion completely destroyed the U.S. Marines General Headquarters at Beirut International Airport. The reports state that preliminary figures on casualties indicate more than 70 dead and approximately [number indistinct] wounded. The death toll could rise as rescue operations in the debris continue. The reports note that this explosion was followed a few minutes later by a second explosion, in the French troops' headquarters, in West Beirut. There were 73 military men at the French General Headquarters. Twenty soldiers are reported dead, and the remainder as missing.

It has been reported that shortly after the attack, whose origin is still unknown, units of the U.S. 6th Fleet moved closer to Beirut's coast.

There have been reports on violent artillery chashes last night and at dawn today on all the usual combat fronts. The intensity of the fighting decreased after another cease-fire agreement was reached early in the morning. Political observers agree that the re-initiation of the fighting and the attacks that razed the U.S. and French General Headquarters in Beirut further complicate the possiblities of convening a national reconciliation conference that official Lebanese sources believe could begin on 31 October in the Swiss city of Geneva.

HOUSE VOTE AGAINST COVERT AID TO NICARAGUA NOTED

PA211627 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Today the U.S. House of Representatives voted by 227 in favor to 194 against for a measure that would eliminate the funds used by the CIA to assist Nicaragua counter-revolutionary forces. This decision was announced only a few hours after President Ronald Reagan had declared at a press conference that covert war is a legitimate instrument of his government's foreign policy.

While Reagan was refusing to make any public statement about CIA operations against Nicaragua, which are estimated to cost $80 million, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was asking Congress to approve financing for that program. Thomas O'Neill, the speaker of the House of Representatives, said that Shultz had asked him for support to arm those who are seeking to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. O'Neill told Shultz in turn that the United States must support governments instead of trying to overthrow them.

Echoing O'Neill's statement, THE NEW YORK TIMES noted that the U.S. Government, is committing an offense against law, decency, and common sense.

In an article entitled "No Again to Reagan's War" THE NEW YORK TIMES criticized the pretext that the President has used to sponsor attacks on Nicaragua, by which he claims that he is attempting to stop the alleged arms flow to Salvadoran guerrillas.

'OUR AMERICA' PREDICTS 'FURTHER' DEFEATS FOR U.S.

PA211615 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 20 Oct 83

["Our American" commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES has confirmed that the CIA helped to prepare the sabotage actions that counterrevolutionaries staged recently against Nicaraguan fuel tanks. The newspaper said that the CIA has increased its efforts to sabotage Nicaraguan economic objectives, in order to do further damage to the Sandinist people's revolution. The CIA has been increasing its aid to groups of former Somozist guardsmen and mercenaries and has even issued an ultimatum to these counterrevolutionary bands, requiring that they justify the assistance they receive by staging actions against Nicaragua on a larger scale.

The attacks on the fuel tanks and other economic objectives are merely the continuation of the constant counterrevolutionary actions that have been carried out against Nicaragua from neighboring countries.

To face this new escalation, the Nicaraguan Government has announced a series of domestic measures and has reported that it had asked several countries for military equipment to reinforce the country's defense. Washington immediately condemned this legitimate decision by the Nicaraguans. Nicaragua stressed that it was exercising the right to arm its people and rejected all of the negative statements made by U.S. officials.

The arrogance of U.S. policy has no limits. What Washington wants, in sum, is that Nicaragua remain quiescent in the face of counterrevolutionary attacks ordered by the United States. However, the U.S. Government shows no hesitation in deciding to increase its military aid to unpopular and genocidal regimes in the region that are directly involved in the attacks on Nicaragua.

Upon his return to Washington after a tour of the region at the head of a special U.S. Government commission, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger announced that he will ask President Ronald Reagan to increase the military aid to the area's repressive regimes.

Thus, what is already history in Cuba, Vietnam, and other countries is now being repeated. Despite the defeats suffered by U.S. imperialism, Washington insists on its policy of forcing people to disavow their determination to achieve independence. The only result, of course, will be further defeats.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN GRENADA

RMC Leaders, Curfew Suspension Noted

PA220038 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] According to a communique broadcast on Radio Free Grenada today, the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) that is ruling the country has announced the names of the 16 members that make up the council. The document added that General Hudson Austin is the president of the new ruling team, and that Lieutenant Colonels Leon James and Hubert Layne are the vice presidents.

Gen Austin had been construction minister up to the time of the present crisis, and is a member of the Political Bureau of the New Jewel Movement. James and Layne held positions in the Army and the security corps.

The RMC suspended for 4 hours the curfew established on Thursday, to allow the people to obtain food.

Former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley today congratulated Cuba for its position on the recent events in Grenada, and rejected speculation about Cuban responsibility for the crisis of Grenada. In an interview given to Kingston newspapers, the Jamaican opposition leader said his party condemns the bloody methods used by the present Grenadian authorities to solve a minor internal difference.

Michael Manley said that [words indistinct] Cuban Government implies a clear and honest position to demand punishment for those responsible for the death of Comrade Maurice Bishop, his collaborators, and two union leaders. He said that any reactionary attempt to exploit the incidents in order to discredit Cuban policy would be obvious.

Report on Situation

FL220208 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] [Remote telephone report] For 4 hours today, life in Grenada acquired a slight atmosphere of excitement and activity as the military curfew prevailing in the country since Wednesday was briefly suspended.

Grenada's Revolutionary Military Council announced this morning that the curfew which had forced citizens to remain indoors would be suspended for 4 hours in order to permit the people to pick up food for the rest of the weekend. Most Grenadians hit the streets on foot or by automobile to get to food stores. Neighborhood stores, the only ones open, were filled by the public beginning at 1000 to acquire the necessary food items [words indistinct] (?watched) by the soldiers.

The lifting of the curfew notwithstanding, armed soldiers could be seen posted and entries into some streets were blocked, while small groups of people could be seen discussing the events of the last few days.

At 1400 exactly, silence was once more established over St Georges and the rest of the country, broken now only by the noise of vehicles manned by the military men who are patrolling the streets or are fulfilling other functions related to the curfew.

There still has been no official announcement concerning the number of persons killed during the events at Fort Rupert, headquarters of the General Staff of Grenada's Armed Forces, on Wednesday, 19 October. According to reports, the curfew will remain in effect until Monday at 0600. This has been a report from Grenada by Arnaldo Hutchinson, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Grenada. [end telephone report]

[Television announcer] Thank you very much, Hutchinson. Press reports from St Georges, capital of Grenada, indicate that the Revolutionary Military Council, which presently rules that country, announced the composition of the 16 members which make up the organization. According to a communique broadcast today by Radio Free Grenada, General Hudson Austin is the chairman of the new ruling team, while Leutenant Colonels Leon James and Hubert Layne fill the posts of vice chairman.

Hudson Austin, up to the time of the present crisis, was a member of the Political Bureau of the New Jewel Movement and minister of construction, while James and Layne had posts in the leadership of the Army and security corps and were also members of the Political Bureau.

According to reports from St Georges, the rest of the membership of the Revolutionary Military Committee [as heard] are Majors Ian Bartholomew, Ian St Bernard, Leon Cornwall, Chris Stroude, Keith Roberts, and Basil Dehagan, Captains Lester Redhead and Huey Romain, and First Lieutenants Ashely Foulkes, Rudolph Ogilvey, and Eman Addullah, and Second Lieutenants Kenrick Fraser, and Rayburn Nelson.

Manley Praises Cuban Position

FL221154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley praised the Cuban position on the tragic events in Grenada. Manley said the communique of the Cuban Government implies a clear and clean position that demands the punishment of those responsible of for the deaths of Comrade Bishop, his coworkers, and two labor leaders. Manley added that any attempt to discredit Cuban policy would be unmasked.

Reactions to Bishop's Death

PA222033 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] In Venezuela, President Luis Herrera Campins has said he is very concerned over the news received from Grenada, and that he deplores the death of Maurice Bishop and other Grenadian leaders.

The Nicaraguan Government has declared 3 days of national mourning on the death of Maurice Bishop, whom it characterizes in an official communique as a friend of the Nicaraguan revolution. The Nicaraguan Government communique states that Nicaragua expects the circumstances that led to the death of Prime Minister Bishop and other Grenadian leaders to be clearly explained.

The Ecuadoran Government has expressed regret over the unfortunate events in St Georges and recalled that Bishop promoted the events that led to Grenada's independence.

The Bolivian Government has stated that it is studying the latest reports on the situation on the Caribbean island.

The death of the Grenadian leader has caused a stir in Panama and other Latin American countries. According to the Mexican newspaper EL DIA, the confusion surrounding events in Grenada obviously favors the interventionist adventure that the United States has hitherto been unable to carry out.

U.S. Naval Forces' Approach Noted

PA222014 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] A U.S. naval force, composed of the aircraft carrier Independence and other warships and carrying some 2,000 Marines, is heading toward Grenada to demonstrate, according to Pentagon sources, the U.S. concern for the safety of U.S. citizens on that Caribbean island.

Regional political observers have recalled that this pretext has been used on past occasions for intervention by the Marines in various countries, to smash revolutionary movements, or to consolidate regimes that are favorable to the monopolies' interests. The observers cited the case of the Dominican Republic in 1965.

The U.S. naval force, which was initially heading for Lebanon, suddenly altered its direction, according to military sources who asked not to be identified. The change took place despite the fact that Radio Free Granada has offered assurances that the U.S. citizens on that island are safe and are in no danger. The U.S. State Department itself yesterday announced that the U.S. community in Grenada is safe and sound and that there has been no indication that recent events on that island pose a threat to them.

According to a Radio Free Grenada communique, the Revolutionary Military Council, which is governing the country, has announced the fact of its creation. The council consists of 16 members. The communique says that General Hudson Austin is the president of the new government team and that Lieutenant Colonels Leon James and Hubert Layne are the vice presidents.

Gen Austin was construction minister until the current crisis erupted. He is a member of the New Jewel Party's Political Bureau. James and Layne held posts in the Army and in the security corps, respectively.

The Revolutionary Military Council lifted the curfew decreed on Thursday for 4 hours to permit the citizens to buy food.

OECS Stance Reported

PA230334 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] The member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, OECS, currently meeting in Barbados, has rejected the expulsion of Grenada from that subregional group. They did agree, however, to freeze any cooperation with the new Grenadian cabinet and to temporarily suspend its participation in regional organizations.

The OECS includes Grenada, Dominica, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, St Kitts-Nevis, and Montserrat. It participates as a subregional group in Caricom.

Eugenia Charles, OECS coordinator and prime minister of Dominica, said that the meeting in the capital of Barbados is being held to adopt a common position to present to the Caricom heads of state meeting, which opens today in Port Spain. Caricom will also analyze the current situation in Grenada.

Milton Cato, prime minister of Saint Lucia [as heard], has said that OECS leaders reject armed intervention as a solution to the Grenadian crisis. He also announced that he has put forward the idea of an immediate conference to Hudson Austin, that island's new head of state. According to Saint Vincent's official radio, the meeting, which would examine conditions in Grenada, has already won Austin's acceptance.

Other reports indicate that former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has requested that Cuba present its position concerning the tragic events which have taken place in Grenada during the past few days. He rejected speculation concerning alleged Cuban responsibility for the crisis in that Caribbean nation.

Grenada's Policy Statement Noted

FL231235 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1107 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Grenada's Revolutionary Military Council has announced the basic policies that will guide its actions. These policies basically agree with those of the administration led by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The policy statement was read by Major Chris Stroude, one of the members of the new ruling team. The statement pointed out that the most important task faced by Grenadians is the economic reconstruction of their country which, it stated, means that the problems of unemployment and poverty should be solved as quickly as possible.

In this regard, it added, the Military Council will continue to place priority on the development of an agricultural base while trying to build up the industrial sector.

The statement identified the tourism industry as a critical factor to ensure the most rapid development of the country, which means that the international airport must be completed. The Military Council placed the solution to the unemployment problem as the first priority in the social plan, and stressed that it would continue to promote programs in that regard to benefit the largest number of persons possible.

The statement confirmed that the mixed economy -- comprised of the state, cooperative, and private sectors -- is the most correct policy for Grenada to ensure the most rapid development in the shortest possible time.

Regarding its foreign policy, it asserted the council's intent of continuing the good relations with all countries with which Grenada has established ties. The statement stressed that the council would continue the course of independence and nonalignment in its foreign policy.

It reiterated the commitment of Grenadians to promote the development of friendship, good will, and peace in place of the unstable climate prevailing in the world today. It also noted that the establishment of the new cabinet in 15 days will be made on the basis of ensuring that all interests and social classes are represented.

The statement of the Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada called for national unity which, it asserted, would permit them to work together, rebuild the revolution, and defeat any attempt at military aggression against that Caribbean country.

Media Reaction to Cuban Policy Noted

FL231550 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] St Georges -- The Cuban declaration establishing its absolute lack of links with the events leading to the present Grenadian crisis has been widely reported by the Caribbean media, especially the radio, which has highlighted the statement issued by the government and the Cuban Communist Party regarding the conscientious observation of the principle of nonintervention in the internal matters of other nations. In one of its first dispatches on Friday, the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY transmitted to its clients the full text of the Cuban declaration, which formed the basis of the reports of the rest of the regional media.

Radio Antilles [as heard], for example, began one of its first newscasts on 21 October by stressing that in Cuba the flags were flown at half-mast in homage to the memory of departed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his colleagues. Until the present time, Radio Free Grenada has not reported on the Cuban declaration.

OECS HEADS MEETING CONSIDERS STANCE ON GRENADA

FL212250 Bridgetown CANA in English 2203 GMT 21 Oct 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 21, CANA -- Heads of government of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) have begun a meeting here to discuss a joint position in advance of tomorrow's wider Caribbean Community (Caricom) summit on sanctions against Grenada's new military rulers.

The heads of St Vincent, St Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, and St Kitts-Nevis, along with the deputy prime minister of Antigua, are attending the session at a government convention centre in southern Barbados. The other OECS member nation is Grenada.

The hurriedly summoned meeting followed Wednesday's Army takeover of Grenada that was preceded by the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other colleagues, including his External Affairs Minister Unison Whiteman.

When asked what he was expecting to achieve from the confab, Antigua representative Lester Bird said he was hoping for a consensus on methods of dealing with Grenada.

Caribbean governments have been unanimous in their condemnation of the Grenada developments. One of the OECS heads, John Compton of St Lucia, has proposed that the OECS Central Bank stop the supply of all currency to Grenada, the management of the island-hopping airline, LIAT, should stop all flights to St Georges, and all co-operation with the new regime be stopped.

Also at today's meeting is the deputy co-ordinator of the Eastern Caribbean Security System, Ben Jackson of St Vincent. Official sources here said the presence of Jackson suggests that regional security will be a subject for discussion.

The five-nation security system, set up in October 1981, is designed to discourage smuggling and invasion attempts and covers search and rescue operations.

Barbados is the headquarters of the Joint Coast Guard Service and related security and military co-operation, the operation is headed by Barbados defence force chief, Colonel Rudyard Lewis.

Participating nations are Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia, Dominica, and Antigua and Barbuda.

Foregoes Expulsion, Cuts Cooperation

FL220033 Bridgetown CANA in English 0030 GMT 22 Oct 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 21, CANA -- Member countries of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) tonight decided against expelling Army-ruled Grenada from the sub-regional grouping, OECS Chairman Eugenia Charles said after a heads of government meeting here.

But they agreed to cease all co-operation with Grenada's new military rulers and reached a common position to take before tomorrow's wider Caribbean Community (Caricom) summit in Port-of-Spain, Miss Charles, the prime minister of Dominicia, said.

She said the leaders of Antigua and Barbuda, St Lucia, St Vincent, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis, and Dominica had decided that Grenada would not be allowed to participate in any regional institutions until it was ruled by a democratically elected government.

As a first step, the OECS will determine whether it can prevent currency being released to Grenada from the newly-established East Caribbean Central Bank, because of uncertainty over the security position in St Georges.

Miss Charles declined to comment on the options available for resolving the Grenada crisis. These she said had to be put before the 13-nation Caricom summit. But she acknowledged that the question of a military solution was considered at today's meeting.

Grenada, the seventh member of the OECS, is in its third day of Army rule after the bloody events of Wednesday that saw the deaths of at least 15 people.

CARICOM EMERGENCY MEETING TO OPEN 22 OCT

FL212120 Bridgetown CANA in English 2130 GMT 21 Oct 83

[By Rudi Williams]

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 21, CANA -- Caribbean Community heads of government will meet here in emergency session tomorrow to discuss a unified response to Wednesday's military coup in Grenada in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several other people were killed, Foreign Ministry sources said today. The sources told CANA Prime Ministers Edward Seaga of Jamaica and George Price of Belize were expected to arrive here this evening to start the (?influx) of leaders. No formal agenda has so far been prepared for the meeting, but there were initial indications that that all the leaders would be attending.

Austin-Cato Meeting Offered

FL220025 Bridgetown CANA in English 2347 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 21, CANA -- Prime Minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines Milton Cato has offered to meet with Grenada military strongman Hudson Austin to negotiate an end to the "tragic events" in Grenada.

Cato, who is currently in Barbados attending a summit of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), proposed a meeting with General Hudson Austin in a cable to the leader of the new Revolutionary Military Council. The text of the cable was released today. Cato suggested that the meeting could take place in one of the Grenadine islands stretching between St Vincent and Grenada. In his cable, Cato expressed horror at the turn of events in Grenada which culminated in the imposition of military rule Wednesday. Cato said he particularly wished to take positive steps to put an end to further bloodshed, as well as minimise the danger to Vincentian nationals in Grenada. He urged an end to "Martial Law" and the 24-hour shoot-to-kill curfew. His government, Cato added, had been approached by various Grenadian and other organisations, to do what it could to negotiate an end to the crisis. This resulted in his offer to meet "with the highest level of the authorities" in Grenada.

Austin Accepts Offer

FL221401 Bridgetown CANA in English 1332 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown Vincent, Oct 22, CANA -- General Hudson Austin, chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), now in control in Grenada, has accepted an offer made by Prime Minister Milton Cato of St Vincent and the Grenadines to meet for talks at returning the country to normalcy, Foreign Affairs Minister Hudson Tannis has announced.

In a statement on the state-owned Radio St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tannis said General Austin had cabled Prime Minister Cato indicating his willingness to meet with representatives of the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines, and had expressed his (Austin's) own desire for "return to constitutional government in Grenada and that peace would reign in his own country." Tannis said the meeting could possible take place in the Grenada ward island of Carriacou or one of the islands of the St Vincent Grenadines.

Mr Cato sent a message to Austin yesterday suggesting the talks as a means of ending further bloodshed in Grenada. The Army took power Wednesday after its forces killed 17 people, including Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, in a fracas at Army Headquarters.

The St Vincent prime minister went to Barbados yesterday for a meeting of heads of government of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS). That meeting decided to end all co-operation with the new military rulers n St Georges.

Tannis said Mr Cato was likely to have discussed the matter with his counterparts in Bridgetown and raise it at today's Caribbean Community (Caricom) summit in Port-of-Spain. A reply may be made to Austin's cable on Cato's return home, Mr Tannis added.

Caricom Warned on Isolating Grenada

FL221958 Bridgetown CANA in English 1843 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown, Jamaica, Oct 22, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders, meeting in Port-of-Spain today to coordinate responses to this week's military take-over in Grenada, have been warned by the West Indies Jaycees against isolating the country and bringing hardships to the Grenadian people.

The Grenada Armed Forces took control of the country Wednesday after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and key colleagues were killed in what the new authorities say was a battle with solidiers, but what some eyewitnesses claim were summary executions.

Bishop's death was the climax of a power struggle within his New Jewel Movement (NJM) that had ruled Grenada since the 1979 coup that overthrew Eric Gairy. Bishop had been placed under house arrest by his opponents but shortly before his slaying was freed by thousands of supporters.

In a statement here West Indies Jaycees President Barry Robinson said that his organisation supported the convening of the summit to find a regional approach to the Grenada situation. But he added: "We do not support the call for the isolation of Grenada at this point. The imposition of trade sanctions, travel restrictions, etc., are only likely to bring greater sufferings and hardships to the people of Grenada who are the real casualties of the moment."

Chambers Chairing Meeting

FL222344 Bridgetown CANA in English 2330 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 22, CANA -- Heads of government and senior officials of 12 of the 13 nations in the Caribbean Community (Caricom) were preparing to start an emergency meeting here tonight to discuss Wednesday's political upheaval in Grenada where the military seized power in a bloody coup. Grenada, a member of Caricom, was not invited. Officials said the meeting, to be chaired by Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers, would get underway at 2030 hours (local time), a half hour after the scheduled arrival of Guyana President Forbes Burnham. Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams is not here. The island's delegation is headed by Foreign Minister Louis Tull.

Tonight's meeting is expected to strongly condemn the new military rulers in St Georges for the killing of 17 persons, including leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three former cabinet colleagues. Officials said Prime minister Chambers will deliver an opening statement, following which the heads and officials will go into caucus.

Emergency Meeting Starts

FL230230 Bridgetown CANA in English 0220 GMT 23 Oct 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 22, CANA -- Caribbean Community leaders met in emergency session here tonight in the aftermath of this week's bloody army coup in neighboring Grenada, amid signs that tomorrow's planned conciliatory meeting between the island's new military boss and St Vincent's Prime Minister Milton Cato would come off.

Cato, who had offered to meet with General Hudson Austin to help bring an end to the island's political crisis, apparently changed his mind since yesterday's meeting in Barbados of outraged leaders of the Organization of East Caribbean States of which St Vincent is a member.

Cato told reporters here this evening: "I have no appointment with Austin." He did not elaborate. His comment contrasted with a statement tonight on the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) announcing the meeting tomorrow to discuss how the island may return to normality. The RFG announcement gave no venue.

Grenada is the only one of the 13 Caricom states not represented at tonight's conference at the Hilton Hotel here. She was not invited.

The hurriedly summed meeting -- there are 10 premiers and prime ministers present and the other two delegations, Barbados' and Antigua's, are led by foreign ministers -- is to search for consensus on how to punish the new military regime in St Georges until the island returns to democratic rule. Jamaica has already announced a break in relations with Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago has made visas mandatory for Grenadians coming here as well as withdrawn duty-free concessions from Port-of-Spain bound Grenadian goods.

Conference sources here said a move is already afoot among the OECS states, of which Grenada is one, to have the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank withhold supplies of currency notes from the Spice Isle, on the ground that the safety of the notes could not be guaranteed.

Several Caricom prime ministers have already been severely critical of last Wednesday's military takeover in which the prime minister and at least 16 other people were killed in a shootout with soldiers. Asked when he arrived here this evening what he expected from the meeting, Guyana's President Forbes Burnham said: "I propose to hear what has to be said." Queried further about whether Guyana had a stated position on how Caricom should proceed, he replied: "Only a fool has a stated position." Burnham's comments followed those of a senior Guyanese official who said earlier that his country would at the meeting adhere to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, though Guyana may be persuaded otherwise "if the differences between external assistance and intervention could be pointed out."

St Lucia, represented here by Prime Minister John Compton, is known not to rule out the use of force as a recommended option for dealing with the Grenada situation. The leaders are adamant that the Caricom member state return to constitutional rule as soon as possible.

But in St Georges today the 16-man ruling Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) headed by General Austin made its first policy statement and there was no mention of general elections. The military rulers said one of their objectives was to continue improving relations with the United States. The statement made no mention of a U.S. task force with 2,000 Marines heading towards the Caribbean in case Americans need to be evacuated from Grenada after the military takeover.

Diplomats from the U.S., Britain, and Canada were in Grenada today for an on-the-spot check on the safety of their nationals there. They were invited by the Grenada authorities after requests from the governments of the three countries. The Barbados-based officials are due back in Bridgetown tomorrow.

Summit Holding Second Round

FL231411 Bridgetown CANA in English 1403 GMT 23 Oct 83

[By Albert Bandford]

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 23 (CANA) -- Heads of government from the Caribbean Community (Caricom) were today preparing for another emergency session on the situation in Grenada -- where the military has taken power after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three ex-cabinet ministers -- following six hours of talks here that ended at 3 am (0700 hrs GMT). The second round of talks was scheduled to begin at 9:30 am (1330 GMT), when, according to conference sources, options discussed yesterday and today would be reviewed. The sources said that in spite of the failure to reach an agreement, there was optimism among the delegations that the meeting would be "a highly successful one."

Among the topics that conference sources said were discussed were the possible sanctions that could be employed against the military regime in St Georges, the question of refugee status for Grenadian nationals, the safety of nationals or other Caribbean countries, the ending of military rule and return to democratic rule, the possible suspension of Grenada from membership of the 13-nation Community, and possible military intervention. However, the sources said that while all of the options were considered, it seemed difficult, or better, unlikely, that the military solution would find support among the states.

Austin-Cato Meeting Uncertain

FL231751 Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Oct 23 (CANA) -- The realisation of talks between St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister Milton Cato, and Grenada's new military ruler, General Hudson Austin, hinges on the feelings of other Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government, according to Foreign Minister Hudson Tannis.

Tannis was commenting on a report over state-owned Radio Free Grenada last night that Austin, who seized power in a bloody coup last week, and Cato were to meet today to discuss the ruling Revolutionary Military Council's plan for a return to normalcy in the "Spice Isle."

Cato had proposed the meeting to Austin in a cable shortly after Wednesday's military takeover in St Georges, in which the official death toll was put at 17, including left-wing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and cabinet colleagues Unison Whiteman, Jacqueline Creft, and Norris Bain.

Tannis said no date had been set for the meeting, and the final decision would be taken "in light of the feelings of the majority of the heads of government of Caricom," now meeting in emergency session in Trinidad and Tobago on the Grenada upheaval. "One wouldn't like to act in open defiance of a general consensus. One would hope that they (the Caricom) heads will allow St Vincent to have the right to independent course of action," the deputy prime minister said.

Summit Suspends Grenada Membership

FL232030 Bridgetown CANA in English 2011 GMT 23 Oct 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 23, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government today took a majority decision to suspend Grenada from membership of the Community and endorsed proposals for sanctions put by Eastern Caribbean States. Summit Chairman Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers also announced that a decision was taken to appoint the attorneys general of the 12-member states present at the meeting to advise governments on the necessary steps to give legal effect to the suspension. Other matters, including the appointment of a regional peacekeeping force, were discussed, Chambers said. He said no decision was taken, but it was likely that the countries in favour would continue talks on this and other matters.

Caricom heads of government who have been meeting in Port-of-Spain since last night to coordinate their response to the coup which brought the military to power in Grenada last Wednesday have not announced what decision they came to on the question of a military solution to the crisis.

Conference Chairman Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chamber told newsmen the meeting discussed, among other things, the deployment in the 133-square mile island of a peace-keeping force of contingents from Caricom member states. He did not indicate what the leaders had agreed on, but said none of the decisions could be considered interference in Grenada's internal affairs. Caricom leaders have unanimously condemned the military takeover in which Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other people were killed.

The Port-of-Spain meeting announced the suspension of Grenada from the 13-nation grouping and is to announce a package of sanctions against the new military regime in St Georges.

Burnham on Caricom Decision

FL240108 Bridgetown CANA in English 0038 GMT 24 Oct 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 23, CANA -- Guyana President Forbes Burnham says today's Caribbean Community heads-of-government majority decision to immediately suspend Army-ruled Grenada from the 13-nation integration grouping following a bloody coup there last week was not binding on member states.

Burnham, who headed one of the 12 Caricom delegations here for a two-day meeting to coordinate a response to the military takeover in which Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at lest 16 other persons were killed said he was the lone leader opposing the move.

"It's not binding because in the first place, it is not a decision of Caricom, because one of the constituents of Caricom was not invited -- Grenada," said the Guyana head of state. "Secondly, even if it were a Caricom decision, the fact that Guyana was opposed to any suspension or expulsion makes any majority decision worthless in terms of the Caricom Treaty, which on an issue like this calls for unanimity."

In addition to the suspension, the Caricom leaders endorsed proposals for Caricom sanctions against Grenada, including withdrawal of services to the island by the regional airline LIAT and the non-issuance of new currency by the St Kitts-based East Caribbean Central Bank.

The leaders are demanding elections as a priority to return Grenada to democratic rule.

Burnham, who spoke before leaving for home, said Guyana was not happy with the outcome of the meeting here.

He said: "First of all, Guyana was...distinctly interested in two things: One, that before we get too far in condemnatory statements, we should have a fact-finding mission or body from Caricom, to make contact with and visit Grenada to ascertain the facts or what really happened, and secondly we were and still are completely aversed to any military intervention, especially from outside the region.

Asked if Guyana would support deployment of a regional peace-keeping force in Grenada -- another option discussed by the Caricom heads -- Burnham replied: "Ultimately yes, but only if that became necessary and it was on the basis of full compliance with the United Nations Charter and international law.

"In a peace-keeping force, you can only go into a country with the agreement of the governing authority, so that if this becomes necessary, there could not be unilateral intervention without the agreement of the government authority."

Grenada is now ruled by a 16-man Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) headed by Army commander, General Hudson Austin.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

BIRD SAYS GRENADA EVENTS THREATEN CARICOM

FL212329 Bridgetown CANA in English 2223 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Excerpt] St Johns, Antigua, Oct 21, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's Foreign Minister Lester Bird said today the killing of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several of his supporters in St Georges Wednesday threatens the economic well-being of the Caribbean since the region may now be judged by the brutality of the new military regime with disturbing consequences for tourism and investment.

Bird made the statement shortly before leaving Coolidge International Airport for Barbados to attend an urgent meeting of Caribbean Community (Caricom) foreign ministers.

He said the brutality of Grenada's Army introduces an "unacceptable and reprehensible episode" in the history of the Caribbean, and has marred its traditions of peaceful development, and of adherence to law and order and to the process of democracy.

Bird urged Caribbean people, through the strongest sanctions by their governments, to take action to help return Grenada to the position where the popular will of the people can prevail in a fully democratic process.

"The Government of Antigua and Barbuda will not recognise the regime in Grenada," he said, adding: "Frankly, this means that we will not accept them in the councils of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and of Caricom. This has serious implications for the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank."

BARBADOS

PAPER CALLS FOR 'USE OF FORCE' AGAINST GRENADA

FL231759 Bridgetown CANA in English 1746 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 23, CANA -- The independent SUNDAY SUN newspaper here today said the "use of force" was the only solution to Grenada's present political crisis. "We believe that the situation in Grenada cannot be allowed to continue. We further believe that no peaceful measures will make the smallest iota of difference to the so-called People's Military Council," the paper said in its editorial.

At least 17 persons, including former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three ex-cabinet ministers, were killed following fighting in St Georges. A military council, headed by Army Commander Hudson Austin, took control of the country last Wednesday.

Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government were meeting in Trinidad today to decide how they would respond to the Grenada situation.

The SUNDAY SUN said that from any logical point of view, "the only solution will be the use of force.

"It should not be impossible for the defence forces of the region to institute a blockade of Grenada -- and of Grenada's air space if we can obtain assistance from our international friends," the paper said.

"Such action, we believe, is justified by our regional interests," it added.

"Nor can we allow ourselves to be blackmailed by threats coming from the military murderers in Grenada of what... they will do to our citizens on the island -- or to the citizens of our friends."

The Military Council has said Grenada might be attacked soon but has stopped short of naming a country. The United States aricraft carrier and a flotilla were due to arrive off Grenada's coast today in the event that an estimated 1,000 Americans in Grenada had to be evacuated. The Military Council has said the Americans are safe and pledge to defend the country "to the last man".

DOMINICA

RULING PARTY CONCERNED OVER CUBAN ROLE IN GRENADA

FL212317 Bridgetown CANA in English 2240 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Oct 21, CANA -- The ruling Dominica Freedom Party (DFP) today issued a statement saying the people of Dominica and the region should not ignore the fact that in each of the regional states there are individuals, groups, and political parties which identify intimately with Grenada and the leftist drift there since the March 13, 1979 coup.

The Freedom Party, which formed the Government in Dominica following the 1980 general elections, said it was concerned about the role of Cuba in all the developments as well as the role of "the hundreds of Cuban technicians, all of whom we understand are members of the Cuban Armed Forces."

"The Dominica Freedom Party calls on the government of the region to declare their non-recognition of the Army or any Army-backed regime as the Government of Grenada and to exclude Grenada from participation in any regional activities and institutions, including Caricom, Organisation of East Caribbean States, Caribbean Development Bank, the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, and to seek the exclusion of Grenada from participation in the activities of international organisations, particularly the institutions of the United Nations and the Organisation of Amerian States, until the reinstatement of constitutional and democratic government in Grenada," the statement said.

GRENADA

MILITARY ASSURES U.S., FOREIGN CITIZENS SAFE

FL211936 Bridgetown CANA in English 1910 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 21, CANA -- Grenada's new military rulers say Americans and all foreigners are safe and they have warned outsiders against any military intervention. In a statement broadcast today over Radio Free Grenada monitored here, the Revolutionary Military Council said the Army and the Armed People's Militia "will fight resolutely... to defend our homeland and our people."

The statement said the council had received reports of a statement made by American officials that U.S. citizens in Grenada were in danger. "The Revolutionary Military Council wishes to make it very clear that all U.S. citizens in Grenada are absolutely safe. Not one American citizen has been harmed; neither have any other foreign citizens been harmed in any way," the statement said.

It spoke of peace and calm, noting that the all-day shoot-to-kill curfew had been lifted today from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. local time to allow people to buy food. All diplomatic personnel, the Army added, had been given passes so that they may travel freely to confirm the safety of foreigners.

The statement said the military rulers would not tolerate the "lie" about the safety of Americans to be used as a pretext for a military landing in Grenada. "The People's Revolutionary Army will fight resolutely along with our Armed People's Militia to defend our homeland and our people. Grenada belongs to Grenadians. We do not interfere in the business of any other country. Let no country presume to interfere in Grenada's business," the statement concluded.

Austin Guarantees U.S. Personnel

FL212300 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2247 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] At 12 noon today, the chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council, General Hudson Austin, met with Dr (Jeffrey Bond), vice chancellor of the St Georges University School of Medicine to the American off-shore school in Grenada.

Gen Austin met with Dr (Bond) to personally assure him that the safety of the staff and students of the medical school would be guaranteed by the new Government of Grenada. Gen Austin further expressed that the [words indistinct] in the friendship which the government and people of Grenada and the medical school have enjoyed over the past several years. He expressed the hope that this friendship and cooperation would continue in the future.

Dr (Bond) expressed his satisfaction at the meeting having been held and at the assurances given by Gen Austin. In response to a question from RFG [Radio Free Grenada] News, Gen Austin expressed the hope that medical school would (?reopen) by Monday morning when the curfew would be (?lifted). That was a special report from RFG's newsroom.

UK Diplomat on Situation

FL240204 Bridgetown CANA in English 2330 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 23, CANA -- Grenada today was "calm, tense, and pretty volatile," a British diplomat said after an overnight stay on the island. David Montgomery, deputy high commissioner in Barbados, was in Grenada with a U.S. Embassy official, Ken Kurze, to check on the well-being of British and American residents and tourists. There were no reports of any foreigners being harmed, the officials told reporters when they returned to Bridgetown. "The situation in Grenada, with a 24-hour curfew which so far as I could see was virtually 100 per cent observed, is calm, tense, and pretty volatile," Montgomery said. Kurze said he hoped to have by tomorrow "a pretty good idea of exactly how many American citizens would like to come out." There are an estimated 1,000 Americans in Grenada, more than 500 of them students at the medical college near the capital, St Georges. Kurze stressed that "as of now, we have not recommended to them that they leave or that they leave at any particular time."

A U.S. naval task force was reported to be nearing Grenada tonight, ready, according to Washington, to evacuate U.S. citizens from the island if necessary.

Grenada's ruling Revolutionary Military Council tonight confirmed that a 24-hour curfew, enforced since a military coup Wednesday, would be lifted tomorrow, and people were urged to report for work tomorrow morning. A nighttime curfew, from 8:00 pm to 5:00 am, would come into force for the rest of this week, the military said in a communique read over Radio Free Grenada, monitored here.

George Louison, CANA's Hughes Safe

FL230544 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 0455 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Two officials from the U.S. Embassy in Barbados met on Saturday night with 700 U.S. citizens, studying or working at the St Georges University School of Medicine, to see if anyone wanted to leave. This according to Mr Gary Solin, who is the business manager for the school.

Mr Solin said that university students had treated 69 people wounded in that incident, including 9 women. He said 28 people were hospitalized at St George's hospital, including former Agricultural Minister George Louison, who was suffering from exposure after hiding in the mountains for 3 days.

British diplomat Mr (John Kelly) met with the wife of Alister Hughes, Grenada's best known journalist, and she told him he was safe but had been in jail since Wednesday.

Medical School Official Comments

FL240140 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2353 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] The vice chancellor of the Saint Georges University School of Medicine, Dr Jeffrey Bourne, has spoken to RFG News about meetings which he held today with students at the school, at which a majority of them expressed a desire to remain in Grenada.

He said that students also met with officials of the American Embassy in Barbados who are now in Grenada.

[Begin recording] [Bourne] The majority of the students expressed the desire to remain on in Grenada and continue their medical studies and only about 10 percent wish to leave the island, and we think a number of those will only want to leave on a temporary basis and will want to come back to complete their studies later on. There are (?various) groups leaving the country. In fact, I have this afternoon sent off a Telex to New York asking them to inform parents of our students there is absolutely no reason why any of the students should leave the country at this time. [end recording]

[Announcer] Mr Jeffrey Bourne.

RFG on Students' Parents Meeting

FL240012 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2356 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Five hundred parents of American students of the St George's University School of Medicine met in New York today to discuss the present situation in Grenada. At the meeting, the parents agreed to send a telegram to President Reagan urging the United States Government not to move too quickly and not to take provocative action at this time.

MAJOR STROUDE DOCUMENT ON EVENTS IN GRENADA

FL211622 Bridgetown CANA in English 1541 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 21, CANA -- The new ruling Revolutionary Council in Grenada has put the blame for Wednesday's multiple deaths on Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, one of those killed during "crossfire" at Fort Rupert, the Army Headquarters, as the military seized power.

In a statement issued yesterday, but telexed to CANA's headquarters here this morning, Council member Major Christopher Stroude said "many persons have lost their lives as a result of the irresponsible and crazy action of Maurice Bishop in [words indistinct] civilians including women and children. Bishop and thousands of supporters had gone to Fort Rupert after he had been freed from house arrest by the crowd Wednesday morning. The Army, now in control, has so far announced 10 definite deaths, including four soldiers. It said "several" others were tragically killed.

The following is the full statement of Major Stroude: Further facts concerning the events of yesterday have been received as members of the General Staff of the PRA [People's Revolutionary Army] spoke with soldiers who were present at Fort Rupert yesterday. In addition, many phone calls have been received from Grenadians all over the country and additional information provided by civilians present at the fort.

"The People's Revolutionary Armed Forces wishes to let the Grenadian people know the further facts which have come to light. First of all, comrades, it must be clear to most people by now that the Revolutionary Armed Forces made every effort humanely possible to avoid bloodshed yesterday.

When the crowd approached Comrade Bishop's house early in the morning, the soldiers had specific orders not to fire on the masses and they did not fire despite a lot of provocation by sections of the crowd led by Vincent Noel. Indeed, when the crowd broke through the barrier at the lower gate, they shouted confidently "We know they are not going to fire at us: We know they would not shoot the masses." In trying to prevent the people from storming Comrade Bishop's house the soldiers again under instructions fired in the air only, even when the crowd carried away Maurice Bishop. The discipline of the soldiers and their love for the masses was seen again later when the soldiers obeyed instructions not to shoot at the leaders or the crowd although they were fully armed and capable of defending the fort. Rather than cause bloodshed, the soldiers gave up their weapons to the masses.

Comrades, the events that took place during the hour which was spent at the fort show us an entirely different side to the man whom we of the Armed Forces fully respected as our commander-in-chief. First of all, Maurice Bishop ordered that the soldiers' canteen be opened for the crowd to take drinks. When an officer refused to do this, he permitted the crowd to loot and damage the canteen.

In his presence, many soldiers, including female soldiers, were stripped of their uniforms publicly. Vincent Noel, himself, tore off a female soldiers uniform and part of her underwear, many soldiers were abused and threatened and some boxed and cuffed. The man who so many times spoke in favour of womens rights stood by while female soldiers were boxed, beaten, and humiliated.

Another very serious thing that occurred was that, with the permission of Maurice Bishop, the secret room was broken into and some secret documents with plans for the defence of our country against imperialist attacks were destroyed or read by civilians. Most of the soldiers present at the fort refused to be part of this madness. The majority stripped off their uniforms to signal their rejection of this type of behavior. The armoury was then opened and action [as received] began to arm some of the crowd, which included not only genuine supporters but also elements hostile to the revolution including former secret police and criminal elements. The soldiers felt deeply concerned but under instructions to avoid violence they did not resist being disarmed.

Comrades, it must be very clear to everyone that it was never the intention of the Armed Forces to shed the blood of our people. That is why the Armed Forces had firm instructions not to fire when the people invaded Maurice Bishop's house and even when they invaded the fort.

But, comrades, the seizure of the military headquarters of the army changed the whole character of the issue. Let us be clear that blood was shed firstly because Maurice Bishop led a civilian crowd into a military camp, and secondly because when the Army came to restore control his group led by Vincent Noel fired on the military.

The first blood was shed by his group and by certain of the armed civilians when in firing on the military they killed three soldiers. A fourth has since died and we have to report tonight the tragic death of officer cadet Conrad Mayers, an outstanding officer of the Armed Forces from River Road, St Georges. In addition several civilians were tragically killed in the crossfire. In all, many persons have lost their lives as a result of the irresponsible and crazy action of Maurice Bishop in carrying civilians including women and school children into a military installation. Maurice Bishop as minister of defence must have known what would happen as a result of that action. He could have carried the people to the park or spoken to them in the Market Square or even moved to the radio station to address the masses, but why carry the masses into a army camp? Then why fire on the military? This made it impossible for them to re-take the fort peacefully, it forced them to return fire and he must have known that in doing so both soldiers and civilians would be killed.

Comrades, in addition it is now known that it was the intention of Maurice Bishop to have all the officers of the Army present at Fort Repert executed almost immediately. Indeed had the Armed Forces delayed their action to re-take the fort by just 10 or 15 minutes all the officers would have been killed.

Comrades, we wish to let the people know furthermore, that despite the heat of the moment, efforts were made to caputre the leadership of the group alive, but led by Vincent Noel they continued to fire on the soldiers who were then forced to return the fire. Comrades, the most tragic aspect of this incident is that is could have been avoided. After Maurice Bishop seized the fort, the Armed Forces units outside tried repeatedly to establish communications with him to ask him to continue negotiations with the NJM [New Jewel Movement] Central Committee to settle the matter and to make the civilians leave the fort. Unison Whiteman came on the radio and shouted no negotiations, no compromise, after that Vincent Noel came on the radio. He also refused to hold talks. After that they refused to answer the Army calls.

Comrades, a lot of lies are being told on the regional radio stations. Some stories try to make out that Comrade Bishop was deliberately murdered by the Army in the Market Square or that the Army stormed the hospital.

All the stories are continuing to repeat the lie that there is a power struggle between two factions of Grenada.

The regional radio and newspapers who have always hated the Grenada revolution dearly wish to smash it now. And, those prime ministers Tom Adams (of Barbados) and Eugenia Charles (of Dominica) always hated Maurice, who always cussed and threatened him, have suddenly discovered that they really loved him and what a great man he was.

Comrades let us not be deceived. Those exploiters of the Caribbean masses always hated the Grenada revolution and feared that its example of giving benefits to the masses will be demanded by their own masses also. We of the Armed Forces regret very much that Bishop and Whiteman were determined to use bloodshed to solve this problem peacefully because we recognize it has caused a big set back to the Grenada revolution and that the big exploiter governments of the region will seize this opportunity to attack us as bad and worse than they did in the early days of our revolution. But we call on our people to take courage and to face the future with determination.

This country is not one person, it is all of us, all of the working people. Our people have struggled since the days of Fedon to improve our conditions of life, to educate ourselves, to achieve a better future for our people.

The revolution brought us great gains, great benefits and we must ensure that those are not turned back. The Revolutionary Military Council is committed to continuing the work of the revolution and improving it. To improve life for our people and to build a secure and better future for all our children. We call on our people to take heart to unite and to continue to work, to build our people's revolution. Long live all our Grenadian brothers and sisters. "Long live the revolution. Forward, never backward, never."

ARMY REPORTS DEATH TOLL FROM TAKEOVER AT 17

FL220250 Bridgetown CANA in English 0215 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 21, CANA -- Grenada's new military rulers tonight put the death toll from Wednesday's bloody army takeover at 17 and announced plans for a new cabinet within two weeks, as Caribbean Community governments began considering how to punish the regime.

The state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG), monitored here, denied persistent reports that two detained ex-cabinet ministers, George Louison (agriculture) and Kendrick Radix (industrialisation) along with respected Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes had been killed since the coup. They are being held for their part in inciting the disturbances on Wednesday, the radio said quoting the information ministry.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five colleagues were among the 17 persons who perished in the fracas as the military clashed with Bishop supporters at the Army headquarters where he had taken refuge after being released from house arrest by the crowd.

The radio said the dead included five unarmed civilians, three of who died after trying to jump to safety over a 40 foot high wall at the Army fort. The other two were caught in the crossfire. RFG also said it had now been established that three soldiers were killed and not four as earlier reported.

Grenada's new Army strongman, General Hudson Austin who heads the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) now running the island, said he would in two weeks time name a broad-based cabinet that would comprise "persons of all classes and social interests." Civil servants of the various ministries had already been appointed, he said.

In the meantime Caricom governments began a series of meetings in Barbados to agree on a regime of effective sanctions against member state Grenada.

Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, current chairperson of the seven nation Organisation of East Caribbean States said after an emergency OECS heads of government meeting here that the leaders had agreed they could "no longer operate or interact with Grenada in regional institutions until they were ruled by a democratically elected government."

Prime Minister Compton of St Lucia said he did not rule out armed intervention in Grenada or logistical support from a third government.

The OECS member states are Antigua-Barbuda, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis, Montserrat and Grenada. The St Georges regime was not invited to the meeting. Miss Charles said the leaders had reached a common position to take to tomorrow's wider Caricom heads of government summit in Trinidad and Tobago. She declined to say whether this included a military component. Trinidad and Tobago has already taken independent action to demand visas for Grenadians wishing to visit and Grenada exports to Port of Spain will no longer benefit from duty free concessions under the Caricom Treaty. St Lucia is calling for a cut in Grenada's money supply from the East Caribbean currency authority based in St Kitts and an end to flights by the regional airline LIAT to Grenada.

A strict 24-hour-a-day shoot-to-kill curfew imposed in Grenada Wednesday was relaxed for four hours today and eyewitnesses in St Georges said there was a flurry of activity in the capital as people stocked up on mostly food supplies for the next 48 hours indoors. The curfew will be lifted Monday morning.

Relatives of the late Prime Minister Bishop and the five other officials killed in Wednesday's melee said today the bodies had not yet been handed over to them. The authorities have so far given no indication of what kind of funeral will be accorded Bishop or when it will take place.

General Austin said this evening he expected classes at the St Georges University School of Medicine, an offshore American institution in the capital, would resume Monday. Austin met today with the vice chancellor of the university, Dr Geoffrey Bourne and assured medical students that their safety will be guaranteed by the government, Radio Free Grenada said.

19 Oct Events Described

FL230100 Bridgetown CANA in English 0009 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 22, CANA -- Dozens of foreigners left Grenada yesterday during the four-hour lifting of the round-the-clock curfew imposed by the island's new military rulers following Wednesday's Army coup, two Germans among the group said here today. Thomas Stein, 28, and Ludger Kreilkamb, 27, both medical students from Cologne told journalists that they came out on one of many yachts that left St Georges harbour afte being clearned by the authorities. They said they had not seen any (Grenadians) among those leaving. Stein and Kreilkamb were cleared through customs as were the other 14 persons on that yacht. The two Germans went to St Vincent from where they flew into Barbados today.

They were on a holiday visit to Grenada from St Lucia where they had completed a five-week attachment to medical centres. Stein, who took the role of spokesman, reported scenes of pandemonium at Fort Rupert the Army Headquarters last Wednesday when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 other people were killed in a shoot out with soldiers. They did not see any of the dead.

Stein said soldiers arrived at Fort Rupert in three armoured cars and "started to shoot". There were shots all around, Stein said. "People were falling down, panic was building up ... people went forward and backward ... people were crying, lots of women crying, sort of collapsing ... some were jumping over the walls of Fort Rupert ... some were shouting "they shot Bishop, they are killing him right now...," Stein said.

He contrasted the scene at Fort Rupert with the cries of jubilation earlier in St Georges that had accompanied the freeing of Bishop from house arrest. His supporters, Stein said had been in a happy mood and were saying "this is a big day for Grenada."

Stein said foreigners were safe if they obeyed instructions and stuck to the curfew. But he reported fears among Grenadians he met at developments in the country. Asked if he would return to Grenada at some other time, Stein said "I would love to. The people are really nice."

Workers To Resume Duties 24 Oct

FL231711 Bridgetown CANA in English 1700 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 23 (CANA) -- The ruling Military Council in strife torn Grenada today advised workers at the International Airport, now under construction in Southern Grenada, to resume work tomorrow morning -- when a curfew is to end, state-controlled Radio Free Grenada announced. The radio, monitored here, said workers should also report for work at the usual time at the Ramon Quintana plant, where asphalt is made for work at the airport's site.

ACTIONS BY NEW REVOLUTIONARY MILITARY COUNCIL

16-Member Council Announced

PA211755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1737 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Ted Cornwall, former Grenadian ambassador to Cuba, is a member of the new 16-member Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) of Grenada, which is led by General Hudson Austin. The new Grenadian authorities announced the names of the RMC over Radio Free Grenada. The RMC includes two vice presidents -- Lieutenant Colonels Leon James and Hubert Layne. Thus far, the radio has not mentioned Bernard Coard and other members of the People's Revolutionary Government, which was led by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Bishop was killed in the recent incidents on the Caribbean island.

To Name New Cabinet in 2 Weeks

FL212224 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] A new cabinet is to be announced within the next 2 weeks. This announcement was made by General Hudson Austin, chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council. Gen Austin said that the cabinet will be broad-based, consisting of persons from all classes and social interests in Grenada.

Officials of the various ministries have been appointed to run the ministries when the work places are open. This in order to ensure that a smooth running of the country continues.

Council Members, Government Team Announced

PA221408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1348 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 12 Oct (AFP) -- General Hudson Austin and Lieutenant Colonels Hubert Layne and Leon James are the new president and two vice presidents, respectively, of the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) which took power last Thursday in Grenada, Radio Free Grenada announced this morning.

The members of the government are Leon Cornwall -- presumably Leon Cardinal Cornwall, former ambassador to Cuba -- Tan Bartholomew, Ian St Bernard, Chris Stroude, Keith Roberts, Basil Gahagan, Lester Redhead, Hugh Romain-Majors, Ashley Flats, Rudolf Ogilvie, Inman Abudullah, Raymond Nelson, and Kenrick Frazier.

Policy Statement To Be Made

FL221747 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 22, CANA -- Grenada's new military rulers, installed following an army coup Wednesday, today announced they would make a major policy statement this afternoon. [EDS 1800 hrs GMT] The Ministry of Information gave no indication of what it would deal with, but said it had come out of a full meeting last night of the ruling 16-man Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), headed by Army Chief General Hudson Austin.

The Information Ministry statement telephoned to CANA said RMC member Chris Stroude had last night addressed some 250 mostly American students there, of the U.S.-owned St Georges University School of Medicine, making it clear that "the military had no desire for power." Rather he said their only duty was to maintain law and order and social peace.

The statement said Major Stroude gave the students the background leading up to Wednesday's military takeover in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other people were killed. The council, he said, had taken (?measures) for securing the safety and property of the students.

The Grenadian military also announced it was making arrangements to facilitate a visit there today by Barbados-based American, Canadian, and British diplomats. The trip is to permit them to meet with their own citizens "In order to be assured of their total safety and security."

The Information Ministry denied reports it said were carried on the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and some other news services that there was a disorder in Grenada yesterday when the all-day curfew was temporarily lifted for four hours to permit people to buy food. On the contrary, the ministry said, people formed orderly queues outside shops, youths were seen playing football, and tourists were at the beach.

Policy Statement Issued

FL222055 Bridgetown CANA in English 2040 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text of Grenada's Revolutionary Military Council statement on country's future economic and political policies]

[Text] The Revolutionary Military Council will be appointing a new cabinet within the next 10 to 14 days. Given the sad events and turmoil which Grenada has recently experienced, the basic wish of our people at this time is for peace, national unity, and national reconciliation. Therefore, in appointing a new cabinet, the Revolutionary Military Council will operate on the basis of ensuring that all social classes and interests in our country are represented.

The Revolutionary Military Council believes that the most urgent task facing our people is the economic construction of our country, in order that the major problems of unemployment and poverty among our people may be solved as quickly as possible. In this regard the Revolutionary Military Council will continue to place priority on the building of our agricultural base while seeking to build up our manufacturing sector, based both on full ultilisation of our farmers' agricultural products as well as other resources which Grenada possesses.

The Revolutionary Military Council believes that the development of Grenada's tourism industry is a critical factor in ensuring the most rapid development of our country. Therefore, strong efforts will be made to have our international airport completed as soon as possible, as well as to ensure that hotels, restaurants, and other facilities are built to service the tourist industry. In this respect the development of our agriculture and craft sectors is also of great importance.

The Revolutionary Military Council believes that the policy of a mixed economy with state, cooperative, and private sectors is the correct one to ensure Grenada's most rapid development. However, the Revolutionary Military Council also analyses that in order to ensure the most rapid development of the tourism industry and also manfacturing there is need to encourage much more positively the need of private investment, including both local and foreign investments Grenadians living abroad should also be actively encouraged to participate in the development of our tourism and manufacturing sectors.

The Revolutionary Military Council is committed to further improving the living conditions of our people, including the solving of unemployment as the first priority. We will ensure that firm control of hiring and firing of workers is exercised in order to prevent the practice of employment or dismissals on the basis of favouritism, because of family, personal friendship, or other ties, which have resulted in the discrimination against many genuine and hard working supporters of the revolution.

The development of education, health services, housing, and other social services for our people will be paid full attention. The programmes, particularly directed at assisting our poorest people -- milk distribution, and house repair -- would continue, and efforts would be made to improve their organisation for us to ensure that they reach out to even more people.

In the area of foreign policy, the Revolutionary Military Council wishes to see good relations continue with all those countries with whom Grenada has established relations over the past four years. We intend to continue playing an active and constructive part in all international organisations to which Grenada belongs.

Efforts would be made to immediately explain the real situation in Grenada to the many countries and organisations, as well as to our Caribbean neighbours, to counter the lies being told in the foreign press.

Efforts made recently to better relations with the United States Government would continue. Grenada would continue to pursue an independent and non-aligned foreign policy based on mutual respect with all countries with which we have relations and is committed to seek friendship, goodwill, and peace built in place of today's unstable world climate.

The Revolutionary Military Council now appeals to all the people of Grenada to unite as one people. As a people we have been through a very difficult and terrible experience. However, peace and good order have returned to our country and we must pull ourselves together and face the future with courage to build our nation as one people.

In the future the Revolutionary Military Council will permit no harassment, intimidation of victimization of any persons or social groups in Grenada. Our country cannot be built on the basis of hatred or bitterness. As a people our greatest need is for national unity which would allow us to work together to rebuild our revolution to ensure that the gains made in the last four-and-a-half years are not lost, to ensure that our economy is built up rapidly, that our people all receive work, and that the benefits of the revolution continue to reach all our people. It is this national unity which would also enable us to beat back any attempt at foreign military aggression against our country.

Let us now, in an atmosphere of calm and of love for one another, unite as one people. Long live our Grenadian people. Long live our unity as one people. Long live the revolution.

One RMC Member Replaced

FL222303 Bridgetown CANA in English 2227 GMT 22 Oct 83

[All names as received]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 22, CANA -- Citing an error, Grenada's ruling Revolutionary Military Council [RMC] today named First Lieutenant Cecil Prime as a member instead of First Lt Ashley Folkes. An announcement over Radio Free Grenada said simply that Folkes had been "erroneously named" yesterday in the 16-man council.

The council is headed by Commander Hudson Austin; the other members are Lt Cols Liam James and Ewart Lane (vice chairman); Majors Leon Cornwall, Tan Bartholomew, Ian St Bernarde, Chris Stroude, Keith Roberts, and Basil Gahagan; Captains Lester Redhead and Hugh Romain; First Lts Cecil Prime, Rudolph Ogilvie, and Iman Abudallah; and Second Lts Kenrick Frazier and Raeburn Nelson.

Statement to British, U.S. Diplomats

FL240029 Bridgetown CANA in English 2205 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 23, CANA -- Grenada's new military rulers, who placed restrictions on flights and slapped a shoot-to-kill curfew on the island last week, today told American and British diplomats that foreigners would be allowed to come and go from tomorrow, according to state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG), monitored here.

The assurance was given as the military, which took power last Wednesday in the midst of feuding between moderates and hard line communists in the then ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM), prepared to reduce the curfew hours and reopen government offices tomorrow.

According to the radio, a member of the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), Major Leon Cornwall, met today with John Kelly, the British high commission representative in Grenada, David Montgomery, deputy British high commissioner based in Barbados, and Mr Keith Kurze, councillor from the United States Embassy in Barbados. "At the meeting it was agreed that those U.S. and other foreign citizens who want to leave Grenada for whatever reason would be able to do so from tomorrow, followng normal procedures," RFG said.

"Major Cornwall assured the British and American diplomats that any of their citizens who wished to return to Grenada in the coming weeks would be welcomed.

"In the meantime, Pearl's Airport which has been opened for normal commercial flights from tomorrow. [sentence as received] The manager of LIAT Airlines said the airline would resume normal scheduled flights as from tomorrow."

The Military Council announced that as from tomorrow the daytime curfew would be lifted. During the week, however, the curfew would continue at night from 8 o'clock in the evening until 5 o'clock in the morning. The RMC advised that people should be careful to be inside their homes from 8 pm. In addition the RMC stated that all work places would be reopened at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

RFG said the chairman of the Military Council, General Hudson Austin, met with permanent secretaries and other civil servants of government ministries earlier today. "The purpose of the meeting was to ensure the smooth functioning of the ministries when they reopen tomorrow morning," the radio said. "The discussions also centered on the establishment of clear work plans for all departments to ensure that the work of the ministries move forward rapidly and that work on vital projects receive special attention.

"Officials have been named in all ministries to lead the work until the appointment of a new cabinet in approximately 10 days time."

Prisoners Released

FL240458 Bridgetown CANA in English 0422 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 23, CANA -- Grenada's military rulers tonight released three persons detained since Wednesday's Army coup, but there was no word on Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes, a source told CANA. Leonard Hughes, brother of Alister, was released along with Tony Monroe, manager of the Coca Cola factory, and Derek Steele, manager of a beer factory.

The Hughes brothers were picked up Wednesday night and an announcement over Radio Free Grenada said they were detained for their part in disturbances Wednesday October 19, when ex-Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other persons were killed in an Army takeover.

Reports that Alister Hughes had been executed were strenuously denied by the military rulers.

MINISTRY DECRIES HASTY CONDEMNATION FROM AREA

FL212242 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2200 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] The Ministry of Information today condemned those governments which issued statements against Grenada without first checking out [words indistinct]. The ministry points out [words indistinct] several different versions of the incidents have been [words indistinct]. The governments of Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, and Antigua have all condemned the events without any personal verification of the [words indistinct]. The Ministry of Information points out one would expect that simple common sense [words indistinct] what really happened before (?reaching) their conclusions.

[Words indistinct] have totally ignored all the statements of the RMC [Revolutionary Military Council] played on RFG [Radio Free Grenada] and further [words indistinct] region to the effect that Maurice Bishop's group, together with some citizens he had armed [words indistinct] firing on the PRA [People's Revolutionary Army] units which were sent to the fort to reestablish control.

Notes Conflicting Regional Sanctions

FL220054 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Trinidad and Tobago has announced a requirement for visas for all Grenadians traveling to that country (?while refusing) to allow ships to dock at the Caricom Jetty in Trinidad and removal of (?duties and concessions) on Grenadian exports to Trinidad.

[Words indistinct] in St Georges said this is a violation of the Caricom Treaty (?as it refers to) the expulsion of Caricom member states and under the treaty no member can be expelled by its other partners.

The Caribbean Conference of Churches [CCC] for its part has suspended all relations with Grenada, includi all support which it was providing for development projects to benefit the Grenadian peo le. At the same time that it has taken this move, the CCC has expressed its deep concern for the people of Grenada. These moves of Grenada's isolation have been rejected by the Workers' Party of Grenada which stated that this would constitute an unfriendly act which would only hurt the Grenadian people.

Also coming out against moves to isolate Grenada in the region are the Jamaica (?JP's) and the Department of Economics of [name indistinct] Campus of the University of the West Indies in [name indistinct]. While expressing shock and horror at Wednesday's developments the Jamaica (?JP's) called on Caricom leaders to allow (?conscience) and not individual opinions to prevail. It also warned the Caribbean leaders that the sanctions being proposed by Jamaica were [word indistinct] and should not [words indistinct].

RFG CALLS UP MEMBERS OF COUNTRY'S MILITIA

FL221843 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 22, CANA -- Radio Free Grenada [RFG], monitored here, today started calling up members of the country's militia. A RFG broadcast gave a telephone number to be called by all militiamen who had not so far reported.

The statement said this was being done "in view of the threat facing Grenada." The broadcast also requested users of government vehicles, especially heavy duty ones, to take them to various points of the island and identified the locations.

Call To Defend Country

FL230031 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Here are the headlines:

The Revolutionary Military Council says it will not permit harassment or victimization of any person or social group in Grenada. The chairman of the RMC, General Hudson Austin, is expected to meet tomorrow with St Vincent Prime Minister Milton Cato to discuss events in Grenada. Grenadians hve been called upon to prepare to defend their country, following reports of a U.S. task force heading towards Grenada.

A top regional economist has said that any move to expel Grenada from the recently-formed East Caribbean Central Bank will be a violation of the articles which govern the operations of the bank. And, the Workers' Party of Jamaica and the United People's Movement of St Vincent have spoken out against any U.S. intervention of Grenada. [Actual newscast unmonitorable]

ALLEGED INVASION PLAN STIRS PROTESTS

St Lucia's WRM Condemns Plans

FL240700 St Georges Domestic Service in English 0309 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] The Workers' Revolutionary Movement [WRM] of St Lucia has added its voice to the number of regional organizations which have condemned the planned U.S. invasion of Grenada along with OECS [Organization of Eastern Caribbean States] member countires Jamaica and Barbados.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The Workers' Revolutionary Movement of St Lucia condemns the decision of the OECS member governments and the governments of Jamaica and Barbados to send troops to interfere in the internal affairs of Grenada and the presence of U.S. warships in the territorial waters of Grenada. An invasion of Grenada could result in the further loss of life and millions of dollars worth of damage to private property.

It must be understood that the same governments that are today calling for the invasion of Grenada are the same ones who called for an invasion immediately after the March 16th revolution.

It must also be understood that the U.S. Armed Forces have carried out military maneuvers (?and provoked resistence). An invasion of Grenada, plus their efforts to reverse the Grenadian revolution, was not possible because of international public opinion. [as heard]

An invasion of Grenada by Caricom troops supported by U.S. Marines will bring the number of cases of U.S. aggression in Latin American and the Caribbean to over 50 in this century.

WRM also welcomes the position taken by the governments of Belize, the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, and Guyana who respect the international principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.

WRM also condemns the sending of St Lucian policemen to Barbados today. To form part of the regional invasion force to interfere in the internal affairs of Grenada. The blood of St Lucian policemen should not be shed in a move that is a violation of international law, and shows disrespect for the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of the sovereign states.

WRM is calling on the Government of St Lucia to withdraw its troops from such a force. WRM pledges its full and unflinching support for the Grenadian revolution and calls on the Grenadian people to unite in defense of their homeland. Long live the Grenada revolution! [end recording]

That was a statement from the Workers' Revolutionary Movement of St Lucia condemning the planned U.S. invasion of Grenada, along with Jamaica, Barbados, and the countries of the OECS.

RMC Mobilizes Militia

FL231426 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1345 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Revolutionary Military Council [RMC] mobilized its militia and vehicles Saturday, fearing invasion from 1,900 U.S. Marines aboard a 10-ship task force steaming toward the Eastern Caribbean island.

Grenada's sole radio station Saturday broadcast repeated orders to members of the People's Militia to report for duty and mobilized the drivers of all government vehicles in preparation for the 10-ship U.S. naval task force sailing toward the island. Lieutenant Colonel Leon James, the vice chairman in the 16-officer militia council, denounced as blatant lies suggestions that U.S. citizens might be in danger and charged that it was Grenada that was in danger of an attack at any point.

RFG Announces Invasion 23 Oct

FL232311 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2210 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] We have this important announcement. Member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean countries, along with Barbados and Jamaica, this afternoon took a decision to send military forces to invade our country. The decision was opposed by Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas, and Belize. However, some islands have already sent Armed Forces to Barbados as a jumping off point for this invasion of Grenada and units from Jamaica and Antigua are on their way to join them. At this time, a warship is only seven and half miles from Grenada, inside our territorial waters. An invasion of our country is expected tonight.

The Revolutionary Military Council [RMC] has made it clear that the Grenadian people are prepared to fight to the last man and woman to defend our homeland. However, the RMC is equally prepared to hold discussions with any of these countries in order to find a peaceful solution. If these countries invade our homeland rather than seek a peaceful settlement, they will be responsible for the deaths of thousands of innocent men, women, and children.

All units of the People's Militia are to report to militia [words indistinct] immediately. In fact, a report reaching Radio Free Grenada [RFG] states that thousands of militia members are now pouring into their units.

That's a special bulletin from RFG on the present situation.

Second RFG Announcement

FL240021 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Here is another special bulletin from Radio Free Grenade [RFG] on the current situation: Last night Caricom heads of government met in Trinidad and it was agreed by most Caricom heads that a fact-finding mission should be sent to Grenada to investigate the current situation.

However, when the meeting resumed this morning strong calls were made for an immediate invasion of Grenada and there was insistance that this invasion must take place immediately.

Guyana, Trinidad, Belize, and the Bahamas strongly opposed the invasion plan. However, member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS] [words indistinct] the effort, declared that it would be a OECS decision. This [word indistinct] by the OECS countries is illegal. All such OECS decisions have to be unanimous. Grenada was not represented at the meeting and as such the decision was not unanimous. The decision made by the OECS countries [words indistinct] Jamaica and Barbados to invade our country is illegal.

The Revolutionary Military Council [RMC] has made it clear that it is prepared to [words indistinct] with these countries. However, the RMC has at the same time declared that if other countries invade (?Grenada) the people will fight to the last man and woman. In fact, a report now reaching our (?pressroom) states that thousands of militia members are now pouring into [word indistinct].

That was a special bulletin from RFG on the current situation.

Junta Predicts Invasion

PA232308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2249 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, 23 Oct (EFE) -- The revolutionary junta which currently governs this Caribbean state has announced today that naval forces from several countries will invade Grenada during the next few hours.

The official radio, Radio Free Grenada, declared that several warships were 12 km from the Grenadian coast at 2200 GMT. The official announcement did not specify how many ships were seen in Grenadian waters or off which side of the island they were spotted. The bulletin did state, however, that the fleet includes units from Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua, and a non-Caribbean power.

The military officers who govern the country pointed out that they are still willing to negotiate an agreement, but added that if the country is invaded, they will fight to the last man. The aircraft carrier "Independence" and other U.S. warships that were en route to Lebanon, with 2,000 men, were ordered to change course last Friday in order to protect -- if necessary -- the U.S. citizens on the island.

USSR Says U.S. Blackmailing

FL232339 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] The headlines:

Member countries of the OECS [Organization of Eastern Caribbean States], along with Barbados and Jamaica, this afternoon took a decision to send military forces to invade Grenada.

Thousands of Grenadians were called to their respective militia (?districts) in preparation to defend their homeland against an imminent invasion from foreign forces. The Soviet Union has accused the United States of crying out gross blackmailing against Grenada. [Actual newscast unmonitorable]

World Condemnation Urged

FL232359 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2326 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Here is another special announcement: According to international law, no country or group of countries can (?keep) a decision to invade another sovereign and independent country. The Revolutionary Military Council [RMC] tonight called on all peace-loving countries throughout the world and all organizations throughout the region and the world to immediately and forcefully condemn this decision and to express full solidarity for the people and country of Grenada. That was another announcement coming out of the newsroom of Radio Free Grenada.

Barbados Group Expresses Support

FL240250 St Georges Domestic Service in English 0224 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Barbados' Movement for National Liberation was (?angry) and condemned the planned invasion of Grenada by U.S. imperialism in collusion with the military forces of Barbados and Jamaica and the OECS [Organization of Eastern Caribbean States] states.

[Begin recording] The Political Bureau and Central Committee of the Movement for National Liberation of Barbados and the entire management of the movement condemns (?vehemently) the planned invasion of Grenada by U.S. imperialism in collusion with the military forces of Barbados, Jamaica and the OECS states, fraternizing forever with the Grenadian people and the Grenadian revolution. [end recording]

That was a statement (?from) the Liberation Movement of Barbados.

Jamaican Invasion Plans 'Diversion'

FL240350 St Georges Domestic Service in English 0301 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Radio Free Grenada has learned that despite announcements by Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga to the contrary, Jamaica has failed all three of the critical IMF tasks. The International Monetary Fund has suspended its (?intended) fund loan agreement with Jamaica and as a result, the Seaga regime cannot draw down its regular quarterly sum.

This development has not been announced in Jamaica as yet and attempts are being made there to cover it up.

A source in Kingston told RFG News tonight: This failing of the IMF tasks by the Seaga regime would bring incalculable hardship on the Jamaican people. It would mean yet another devaluation of the Jamaican dollar, the closure of factories, further import restriction, and massive layoffs of workers.

Our source linked Jamaica's participation in the force being put together to invade Grenada with this further deterioration of the Jamaican economic situation. He said the Jamaican Government was anxious to divert the attention of the Jamaican people away from this (?dread) economic situation facing them as well as to curry favor with the United States.

He said the move was meant also to divert the attention of the Jamaican soldiers in particular, as they have been experiencing particularly difficult economic circumstances under the Seaga government.

That was a special news bulletin from the newsroom of Radio Free Grenada.

Women Urged To Defend Country

FL240444 St Georges Domestic Service in English 0412 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Grendaian women have been called upon to turn out to defend their country, now facing invasion by U.S. forces, as well as troops from the OECS [Organization of Eastern Caribbean States] states, Jamica and Barabados.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified woman] We, the women of revolutionary free Grenada, who make up (?roughly) five percent of the Grenadian population, strongly condemn the action taken by the OECS states, Barbados and Jamaica, backed by the U.S. Marines directly [words indistinct] our beloved homeland. This vicious and unprincipled act could only cause the loss of thousands of lives of our innocent brothers, sisters, and children of our country. We, therefore, call on all our women of free Grenada to turn out in a large number to defend all the benefits brought to our working people and especially to our women and children. We also call on all peaceloving countries in the world to condemn this vicious act of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to slaughter the Grenadian masses. Long live the Grenadian revolution! Down with foreign intervention!

Guyana Workers Condemn Invasion

FL240530 St Georges Domestic Service in English 0421 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] The planned invasion of Grenada by U.S. forces along with forces from OECS [Organization of Eastern Caribbean States] member states and Jamaica and Barbados, has been further condemned by the Working People's Alliance of Guyana [WPA]. The WPA has also called on Guyanese to join other Caribbean people in opposing the invasion plan.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The problems in Grenada are of a purely internal origin and fall within the competence of the people of that country. These problems did not in any way involve citizens of the United States of America, Canada, or Britain. There is no evidence that the situation in Grenada today poses any danger to the North American or any other foreign community.

If the United States Government is interested in removing the minority of their citizens, who have overstayed their time [passage indistinct] or who wish to leave for other reasons, then they must [words indistinct] with the authorities in Grenada. The authorities have already declared publicly that they are willing to engage in any type of negotiation. Caribbean governments must at once withdraw from [passage indistinct] the results of which and the effect of which cannot be foretold. The Caribbean [words indistinct] military force is a flagrant violation of the security of our region. [end recording]

That was a statement from the Working People's Alliance of Guyana.

Trinidadian Group Condemns Plans

FL240902 St Georges Domestic Service in English 0515 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] The February 18 Movement of Trinidad and Tobago has condemned plans of the United States and some regional countries to invade Grenada. The movement's condemnation came in a statement need by Chairman Dr James Miller:

[Begin recording] [Miller] [Passage indistinct]

Jamaican Women Protest Invasion

FL240852 St Georges Domestic Service in English 0209 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] The Committee of Women for Progress [CWP] in Jamaica said that it was shocked and horrified that the Edward Seaga administration has begun to take steps to use Jamaican soldiers to invade Grenada alongside U.S. Marines and some Caribbean countries. The committee outlined its position in a statement read to Radio Free Grenada by one of its members, (Joan Ross).

[Begin recording] The Committee of Women for Progress is shocked and horrified at the news that the Jamaican Government has begun to take steps to use Jamaican soldiers to invade Grenada alongside U.S. Marines and some Caribbean countries. This move can only mean more bloodshed and killing thousands more innocent men, women and children. Any genuine efforts at reducing the [words indistinct] of the Grenadian people must surely look toward a more humane and sober approach.

This requires, firstly, efforts to get the truth out, especially to ascertain whether the new government is bringing down brutality on the Grenadian people or whether calm and normalcy have been restored.

Secondly, all efforts at diplomatic measures must be put in force prior to the use of force.

The CWP calls on all well-thinking Jamaican women, individuals, collectives, trade unions, and organizations regardless of our different views and our common (?pain) on recent developments in Grenada to call on the Jamaican Government to immediately withdraw from this hateful carnage and invasion of our sister Caribbean people. We should call on our members of Parliament, our organizations and individuals to protest this dastardly act. Jamaican children and their families must also reject any effort to be used to kill or be killed in this senseless invasion against their Caribbean brothers and sisters. [end recording]

Jamaican WPJ Condemns Plans

FL240924 St Georges Domestic Service in English 0736 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Workers' Party of Jamaica [WPJ] has strongly condemned the decision of the governments of Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS] to invade Grenada. A statement from the WPJ said the plan of these countries and the OECS is being carried out in collusion with the United States, Britain, and Canada.

MRS BISHOP UNABLE TO RETRIEVE SON'S BODY

FL231913 Bridgetown CANA in English 1848 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 23 (CANA) -- The mother of slain former Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has complained that efforts to retrieve his body from the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) now in power in St Georges have proved futile.

Mrs Alimenta Bishop was quoted by the Sunday GUARDIAN newspaper here today as saying that the Council, set up after her son was toppled, was uncooperative. "I am so shocked at what has happened," Mrs Bishop told the paper yesterday, and "I am trying to bear up; my friends have been very kind and I spoke on the phone with Maurice's wife, Angela, in Toronto and their two children, John and Nadia."

According to the paper, Mrs Bishop said there were unconfirmed reports that the bodies of those killed last Wednesday had already been burnt or buried in a mass gave. Mrs Bishop told the paper that following Bishop's arrest she was allowed to visit him twice. She stated that on one occasion she took him a packet of nuts which he handed over to the soldier guarding him. "He even tried to make a joke about feeding the guards well," remarked Mrs Bishop.

She said she noticed marks on the former Prime Minister's face and commented on this but he brushed aside her queries, telling her not to worry. "He suggested that I should not stay too long as I was getting upset," said Mrs Bishop. She added that by Monday when she saw her son her fears for his life had increased. "He knew he was going to be killed," she said, "and told me that if I have to go as my father before me, so be it. He said I can't live with myself and be compromised." According to Mrs Bishop, Maurice Bishop "dedicated his life to helping the people of Grenada and he lost his life doing just that."

ARMY REPORTEDLY DIVIDED; NEW COUP 'POSSIBLE'

PA232143 Paris AFP in Spanish 2040 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Fort-de-France, Martinique, 23 Oct (AFP) -- According to the Barbadian national radio monitored in Martinique, the Grenadian Army is divided and some of its members are apparently blaming General Hudson Austin for Wednesday's tragedy and the blind alley in which the country finds itself.

Observers believe it is possible that another coup d'etat is being planned by some circles in the military that are hostile to Gen Hudson Austin, commander in chief of the revolutionary armed forces.

According to sources in Grenada, the militia, which had been ordered by the military to report to its camps in the face of a possible foreign invasion, has been reluctant to do so. The militia, which had supported Maurice Bishop, was disarmed prior to his overthrow.

Meanwhile, Radio Free Grenada announced today that the curfew imposed following Wednesday's events will be lifted on Monday at 0600 as scheduled. In its midday news bulletin, Radio Free Grenada stressed the Revolutionary Military Council's desire to improve its relations with Washington, and announced that two U.S. diplomats accredited to Barbados will arrive in Grenada today to personally verify the security of U.S. citizens on the island.

Weapons Fire Heard

PA240443 Paris AFP in Spanish 0415 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Fort-de-France, Martinique, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Radio Caribe Internacional, monitored in Fort-de-France, has reported that heavy weapons fire was heard tonight in the central region of the island of Grenada. According to the station, which cited information received by telephone from a French technician, two volleys were heard, each lasting 10 to 15 minutes.

FORMER PREMIER GAIRY SAYS BERNARD COARD DEAD

PY231528 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Fort-de-France, 23 Oct (AFP) -- Sir Eric Gairy, former dictator of Grenada who was overthrown by Maurice Bishop on 17 March 1979, said today in an interview on Barbados National Radio that Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister of Grenada, was dead.

However, in response to a telephone query today, Sunday, a ranking official in charge of the Cuban Embassy in Grenada formally denied that Bernard Coard was dead, and limited himself to saying that he is alive. Gairy commented ironically on Bishop's death, saying that "he went on through the same door that he entered." He expressed his intention to return to Grenada as soon as the situation returns to normal.

Observers noted that, despite reports that Coard had been the instigator of the coup which ended with Bishop's death, he has not been seen or heard from since last Wednesday's incidents.

Calls for U.S., UK Aid Against Military

FL231821 Bridgetown CANA in English 1805 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 23 (CANA) -- Former Grenada Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, has suggested Caribbean governments, Britain and the United States help him topple the new military rulers in St Georges.

In an interview given in the United States, where he is staying, and published by the SUNDAY SUN newspaper today, Sir Eric said he wanted to set up an interim government in the Caribbean island where his administration was toppled in a left wing coup in 1979.

The New Jewel Movement (NJM), which overthrew Sir Eric's right-wing government, was itself ousted when the military seized power last Wednesday and imposed a curfew on the island.

"The people want me to come back now, but I cannot go back now because of the quantity of guns and Cuban and Russian ammunition they have there," Sir Eric said. "I need the help of the United States, Britain and others to reduce the number of guns."

On the role Commonwealth Caribbean governments should play, the former prime minister suggested. "They should together agree for positive, aggressive and meaningful action in cooperation with the big Western democracies. The concerted action which should be taken together with the bigger democracies should wipe out communism in the area once and for all."

Sir Eric said he would "call general elections within one year" if he were allowed to set up an interim government.

PRESIDENT, PPP LEADER REACT TO GRENADIAN TURMOIL

Burnham Grieved by Bishop's Death

FL210305 Bridgetown CANA in English 2233 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 20, CANA -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham today joined in the widespread call for immediate consultations among Caribbean Community (Caricom) states following the military takeover in Grenada and the deaths of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet colleagues. President Burnham said in a statement to the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) that "consultations are most desirable". Burnham said he supported the call made by Antigua and Barbuda for an emergency meeting of foreign ministers.

"I am deeply grieved by the loss of a colleague, especially in such tragic circumstances," Burnham said. "The death of Maurice Bishop has come as a great shock. I wish to convey sincere condolences to his widow, bereaved mother, and other relatives." Burnham said that when the news of the political crisis broke last week no one could have foreseen the events as they unfolded. "It is my honest hope that the people of Grenada, despite the course which the said event has since taken, would seek to heal a wound and as a united nation, to determine their future destiny within Caricom and in the wider international community," Burnham said.

Departs for Caricom Emergency Summit

FL230118 Bridgetown CANA in English 0027 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 22, CANA -- Guyana President Forbes Burnham flew to Trinidad this evening for an emergency summit of heads of government of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) tonight to coordinate a response to Wednesday's military coup in member state Grenada, where Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other persons were killed. He was accompanied by Vice President and Attorney General and Minister of Justice Doctor Mohamed Shahabuddeen, Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, Chief Political Adviser Elvin McDavid, and Health Minister Richard Van West-Charles. Twelve of the 13 Caricom states are expected to be represented. Grenada was not invited.

Jagan Warns of U.S. Intervention

FL211715 Bridgetown CANA in English 1650 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 21, CANA -- Guyana's Marxist opposition leader Dr Cheddi Jagan has warned that "the unfortunate developments in Grenada" pose a serious threat to the revolutionary process in that territory. In a statement late yesterday after an emergency meeting of his People's Progressive Party (PPP) Dr Jagan said his party feels a "great sense of grief and loss at the death of Maurice Bishop and his colleagues."

"We feel saddened that the differences in the leadership were not resolved by peaceful means," Doctor Jagan said. He said under the enlightened leadership of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), revolutionary democratic Grenada was proving to be an inspirationaral hope and guide of the exploited and betrayed Caribbean peoples. "We feel that the reactionaries inside and outside of Grenada will attempt to exploit the present complicated situation in order to put in peril the new path Grenada was forging," the PPP leader said.

Doctor Jagan warned that under the guise of saving Grenada, the imperialists and their agents will hypocritically attempt to intervene in the country's affairs. He charged that U.S. military forces were already poised in the vicinity of Grenada, and called for non-intervention in the affairs of the island. Doctor Jagan said no one but the Grenadian people must find their own solutions to the political problems and said the PPP "calls on all progressive forces to view the situation and to extend sympathy and support to the freedom-loving peoples of Grenada."

OFFICIALS EVACUATED FROM GRENADA ARRIVE

FL240410 Bridgetown CANA in English 0315 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 23, CANA -- Twenty-three professional and technical officers working for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Georgetown-based Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat were flown into Guyana by a special charter flight today from Grenada, where Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other persons were killed in an Army coup October 19. An official of the Secretariat told CANA tonight that the aircraft was "jointly chartered in view of the uncertain conditions prevailing in Grenada." The Guyana Airways 748 flight touched down at Timehri International Airport shortly after noon. The Secretariat officials were attending a Caricom-sponsored meeting in Grenada when the disturbances broke out.

RADIO, CULTURE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL221904 Bridgetown CANA in English 1653 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 22, CANA -- Guyana and Cuba have agreed to exchange radio programming material and information on culture. The two-year agreement was signed Monday by Cuba's Ambassador to Guyana Gonzalo Cabezas and General Manager of the state-owned Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) Terry Holder. It paves the way for cooperation between GBC and the Cuban Broadcasting Institute of Radio and Television (CBIRT).

After signing the agreement, Holder presented the ambassador with a copy of the Guyana National Service (GNS) record "I Want to Build" and a tape of folk material. The Cuban ambassador said he was optimistic that both countries would benefit under the agreement. "I feel that this agreement will bring benefits to both peoples and to both our broadcasting systems," the ambassador said.

Holder said there was no doubt that the two countries would stand to benefit from the agreement. "There is also the benefit to be gained by the people themselves in the areas of culture, sports, science, and social matters," he said. Holder said GBC and CBIRT will be broadcasting programmes on the national days of Guyana and Cuba to make their peoples aware of the significance of such festivities. "It is our hope that throughout the year there can be an exchange of programmes and material which would go a far way in improving the content of the radio broadcasting systems," he added.

The agreement also provides for an exchange of workers for short periods, Holder said. He said the peoples of Cuba and Guyana must be exposed to other cultures, and not only those of North America. "The agreement would go a far way in satisfying this need," he added.